The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,136—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1894.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th Augt.
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. Leigh	17th „
B. * HYDASPES	2998	450	E. Gordon	24th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th „
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 10th August | RAVENNA, 23rd August, AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to:

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 1st, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,560 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 3rd August, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 11th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 7th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 9th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on the 9th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S PREPARATIONS:

WE have received the following lines from one of our Up-country Constituents:—

She purified her blood in Summer with SALINE,
And everyone in Poona loved the dainty Caroline,
The chief of her admirers, a gentleman called Jules,
Who always stirred his Liver with KEMP & Co.'s GRANULES.
But to his suit Carrie would never make requital,
Preferring a course of INVIGORATOR VITAL.
He wrote: "I am resolved some day to make you mine
And strengthen your digestion with KEMP'S PAPARIDINE."
She told him to marry him would not make him khush, He'd better cool his head with KEMP'S EQUATORIAL DOUCHE,
Advising his engaging a certificated Dry Nurse
To sponge away his Prickly Heat with KEMP'S ROS ALPINUS.

Calalogues on Application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KOLA WINE.

A VALUABLE TONIC for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

Dose.—A Liqueur-glassful. It may be taken every three or four hours.

KOLA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. KOLA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol, yet require a stimulant.

KOLA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS FOR THE MONSOON:

A fresh Consignment of the above just to hand, fitted with Fox's Paragon Frames, which are especially strong and suitable for India.

NEW STOCK

Consists of Best Quality Silk and Twilled Silk Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas, with Natural Wood Handles, in the best shapes, Plain and Silver Mounted.

LADIES'—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	GENTS'—	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Twill	10 12	12 0	Twill	9 0	10 0
Satin Twill	15 0	16 8	Laventine Twill	13 0	14 8
Special Twill Silk	20 0	22 8	Special Silk	23 0	25 0
Superior Silk with Silver Mounts	24 0	27 0	Superior Silk and Silver Mounts	30 0	34 0

Also Ladies' and Gents' Sun Umbrellas, White and Green Lined, and Natural Sticks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gents'	6 0	6 12	Ladies'	5 0	5 10

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. POONA.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. MCEWAN'S

RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS."

			Rs. As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue			16 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red			16 0
Leather Cases for the above	Rs. 4-0	to	7 8
Mark Master's Aprons			16 0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash			33 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash			36 8
Leather Case for do.	Rs. 4-8	to	7 0

"JEWELS."

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass	Rs. 6-8	to	15 8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt			35 0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals			28 0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals			35 0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs. 15-8	to	22 0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals			28 0
Mark Master's Jewels	Rs. 12-8	to	28 8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.			12 8

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8 0	per box
Primo de Rever	„	25	„	6 8	„
Regl. Antonio Lopez	„	50	with ring	11 12	„
Non Plus Ultra	„	50	„	9 8	„
Exquisitos	„	50	„	7 8	„
Princess as (small size)	„	50	„	5 8	„
Neuvo Habano Especial	„	100	„	6 8	„
Do. do. No. 1	„	100	„	5 8	„
Do. do. No. 2	„	100	„	5 0	„
Do. do. No. 3	„	100	„	4 8	„

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW SUPPLY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD,

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

FOR BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.

BOMBAY:— Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** } POONA:— Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

GENT'S NECK WEAR—SUMMER STYLES FOR 1894.

THE NEW "BANDANNA" SILK—TIES, BOWS, AND KNOTS.

HOAR & Co., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } **BOMBAY.**

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO

H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 320, Mint Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 18th Day of August, 1894, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Statement of Accounts, made up to 30th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at 3-30 P. M., or immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting is over.

To consider the proposal of reducing the Transfer Fee to Annas Four per Share, and if approved of, to pass a Resolution to substitute the words "annas four per Share" or such other words as may be decided upon in place of words "One Rupee per Share" in line 2 and 3 of clause 31 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

NOTICE is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 25th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

આશર વીરજીની કુ૦,

i. e., ASSUR VEERJEE & Co.,

Bombay, 25th July, 1894. Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that VITHALDASS PURSHOTAMDASS and his Mother, BAI BHIKIBAI, Widow of PURSHOTAMDASS DAYALL, have Contracted to Sell to BAI CHANDAN, Widow of the late JAVERCHUND PRATABCHUND All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Northern side of Lohar Street, or otherwise called New Sonapore Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under C Ward No. 2,761, and Street No. 351, containing by admeasurement 145 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the house of Nusserwanjee Ghugrat, on the West by the house of Byramjee Bamonjee, on the North by the Public Passage, and on the South by the Lohar Street. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of Mortgage or other charge, sale, gift, lien, lease, incumbrances or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned Solicitors for the Purchaser at their Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said Sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 4th day of August, 1894.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Attorneys for Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will of BAI LALBAI, the Widow of ASSUR PURSHOTAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

MEGHBAI (Wife of COOVERJEE RAMDAS) and BUHCOOBAI (Wife of TOOLSIDAS KHIMJEE), the Executrixes according to the tenor of the Will .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTLETON HOLYOAK BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 1st Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 1st Day of August, 1894.

Messrs. BROWN & MOIR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 341 OF 1890.

DATUBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi, carrying on Business in Bombay in Khoja Mohola, outside the Fort, by means of his Moonim, Ebrahim Rajan .... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1892, the following immoveable Properties will be SOLD, on the Premises, by Public Auction, in Two Lots, by Messrs. BENNETT and Company, under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1894.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following Properties, namely :—

LOT No. 1.—AT 3 P.M.

All that piece of land, with the messuage or dwelling-house thereon, situate in Camatipura, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing 2,371 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of the Municipality under No. 94, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 165, and bounded on the East by the property of Jairazbhoy Pirbhoy, on the West and North by vacant Municipal land, and on the South partly by the Government tank, and partly by the property belonging to the East India Flour Mill.

LOT No. 2.—AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece of partly Government and partly Fazendary land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situate in and fronting on the West side of Butcher Street, now called Nagdevi Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 294 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 32, and bounded on the East by the Nagdevi Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the South by the Sweeper's passage, and on the North by the property of Tajoo Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Plaintiff's Attorneys, at Hummum Street, Sirdar's Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of July, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
No. 1	4 0
„ 2	3 12
Torpedo Specials No. 1	3 4 per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
and
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
the very Latest Brand out.

SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS,"
AND
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

CIGAR CONDITIONERS
and Drying Medium
FOR THE MONSOON!

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET. BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "WORSLEY HALL,"
Arrived 4th August, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th August, 1894.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 7th September, 1894, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the DELHI CLOTH and GENERAL MILLS Co., Ld., Delhi, a Thoroughly Practical and Steady SPINNING and CARDING MASTER. Must be a practical mule Man. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, stating terms and particulars, should be made to the SECRETARY of the Company.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893, £8,406,405.

ASSETS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

A Reversionary Bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum has just been declared on Life Policies in the new participating Class.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .... £10,695,969.
REVENUE .... £ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, CALCUTTA, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1894, to consider the Directors' proposals for the Formation of an ANNUITY BRANCH, and for the Enlargement of the Scope of the Fund by eliminating the Clause of Rule 3 relative to Local Limits.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building Fort

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

18th July, 1894.

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

TENDERS are Invited for a LOAN of ONE LAKH of RUPEES at or below 6 per cent. or for any Portion of that amount, on the Security of the Club Property, the Estimated Value of which is 1½ Lakh.

ADDRESS:—
THE SECRETARY.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 8TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August next, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

2ND.—To read the letter addressed to Shareholders by Messrs. A. John and Co., on the subject of issuing new Debentures at 6 per cent. in place of the Old ones at 8 per cent., and to decide thereon.

3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who may wish to retire.

4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To fix the Chairman's remuneration.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

Agra, 27th July, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTIES BELONGING TO RATANJI BHIMJIBHOY PATEL AND MERWANJI BHIMJIBHOY PATEL, SITUATE AT NARGOAL, IN THE DISTRICT OF THANNA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 420 OF 1891.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Baronet, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort .... Plaintiff,

VERSUS

RATANJEE BHIMJEEBHOY PATEL and MERWANJEE BHIMJEEBHOY PATEL, both Parsees, residing at Nargoal, in the District of Thanna .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Twenty-first day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following Immoveable Properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, outhouses, stablings, well, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate in the Village of Nargoal, in the District of Thanna, by the Decree herein stated to contain Two Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty-five square yards, and five-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, but by recent measurement found to contain Six Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East partly by the property hereinafter secondly described as Lot No. 2, belonging to the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and partly by the property of Burjorji Ratanji Vakaria, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by the vacant ground of Cowasjee Pestonjee Patel, on the North by the property of the said Ratanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel, and on the South partly by the vacant ground of Burjorjee Limjeebhoy Patel and partly by the property of Burjorjee Ratanjee Vakaria, and which said premises are marked with a Red Line Boundary in the Plan of the said premises lodged in the Office of the Commissioner.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land, together with the Sheds, Wells, Trees and Plants thereon, situate on the North-east side of the Property hereinbefore firstly described as Lot No. 1, in the said Village of Nargoal, containing three acres and thirty-three goontas and three-fourths of another goonta, equal to Eighteen Thousand Six Hundred and three square yards and three-fourths of another square yard or thereabouts, and Registered under Survey No. 46, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded on the East by the property of the said Ratanji Bhimjeebhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjeebhoy Patel, on the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described as Lot No. 1 and belonging to the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and partly by the other property of the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanjee Bhimjibhoy Patel, on the North partly by the property of Ganda Callian Wania, and partly by the property of Bhungia Hudka Bhandary, and on the South partly by the property of Burjorji Ratanji Vakaria, and partly by the property of the said Ratanji Bhimjibhoy Patel and Merwanji Bhimjibhoy Patel, and which said premises are marked with a green line boundary in the plan of the said premises lodged in the Office of the Commissioner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 424 OF 1888.

CAWASJEE ADURJI BAMJI .... Plaintiff

VERSUS

GOOLBAI, Widow of HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI, MOTIBAI, Daughter of the said HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, and Wife of RATANJI JAMSETJI KATRUCK, and the said RATANJI JAMSEDJI KATRUCK, RATANBAI, Widow and Administratrix of EDULJI HORMUSJI, SONABAI, Widow and Administratrix to the Estate of RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI, NALIBAI, Widow, and NAVAZBAI, Daughter of FRAMJI ADURJI BAMJI, and the Wife of the said DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1889, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1894, at the hour of the three of the clock, in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants or any of them or of the heirs or legal heirs or legal representatives of each of them as have died since the date of said Decree or any of them, and of any other heirs or legal representatives of Hormusji Adurji Bamji and Framji Adurji Bamji, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, forming one apartment in a chawl or range of three houses or apartments assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1766, and Street No. 10, situate, lying and being within the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Parsee Panchayet Lane, containing by admeasurement seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, be the same a little or more or less, which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range, now or formerly the property of Cursetji Dorabji Bangalee, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Nanabhoy Pestonji Lakrawalla, but now of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, on or towards the North by the Parsee Panchayet Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond the passage by the property of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.—, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 356.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, Attorneys of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI and DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Widow and Administratrix of the Plaintiff.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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Annas 2. Post free.
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Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

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PARIS............	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund............	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months............	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India............	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of CONTRACT for the Supply of 5,10,860 MAUNDS of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government for M. E. 1070 will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, at 1 P.M., on the 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1894.

For further information refer to Hand-bills, which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. WALLIBOY KADERBOY and Co., Bombay.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 16th July, 1894.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or Pair, by Windower.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

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One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

TO BE LET.—One Small BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, near Mr. Jamsetji Wadia's Bungalow.

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FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Prices on application.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON, LEATHER SCRAP, FARRIERS' RASPS AND FILES, &c., AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY CO., LD., STABLES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of cast-iron, iron rubbish, leather scrap, paints, pots, old can and drums, farriers' rasps and files, horse shoes, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Neuburg and Co.'s shop, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and open-carved household furniture of the latest design (made to special order), best electro-plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, beautiful satsuma and Kaga vases, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, real Brussels carpets, a firstrate musical box playing 6 tunes, very handsome Parian, marble and alabaster figures, the property of H. R. PARKER, Esq., and an other gentleman.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design by "Wimbridge," "John Roberts," and others, also Rutnagury-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Collard and Collard," handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built dog cart by Kesterton, fitted with monsoon hood, light, easy running and in good condition, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Captain C. H. C. HEYMAN.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE,
At Meadow Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Miss WATSON.
On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE,
At Medows Street, Fort,
On SATURDAY, the 18th instant,
The Property of a Gentleman,
Proceeded Up-country.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, August 6, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 4 CASES OF PRINTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Ramkishen Sreenaraen, Cawnpore—

FCW 53411-12—2 cases each 63 pieces 25-25½" sousi stripe prints 6183¾ yards.

54226-27—2 cases, each 60 pieces 33" girder stripe prints, 6494 yards.

SALE OF THREE CASES GRENADINES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Ranchordas Valji—

ZA EWJ RM—404 1 case 22 pieces double-bordered gold flowered grenadiness, 45", 672 ¾ yards.

On account and at the risk of Makhanlal Brijlanglal—
ZA 16-MB RM—557 1 case 40 pieces silk flowered grenadines, 43-44", 1,582 yards.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Z. Ahmedbhai—
ZA PPD RM—804 1 case 30 pieces silk flowered grenadines, 42-44," 1,036 7-8 yards.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 lot of band instruments consisting of piccolo, cornet, bass, trumpet, horn, flute, clarionet, drum, tamborine, saxhorn, &c.

An invoice of fancy ruby green pink, flower vases, and centre pieces, decanters, jewel boxes, centre pieces, card baskets, etc. The property of a gentleman—Consisting of chest of drawyers, glass cupboard, cushioned sofas, chairs, marble table and teapoys, carpets, cabinet teapoys, dining table, chairs, etc.

On account and at the risk of Mrs. Austin—
10 boxes fancy trimming.
6 boxes black cream and white veiling.

By order of Mr. Carl Walloch, and on account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Lookmanjee—
C 874 W 1-10—10 bales 500 reams white tissue paper.

On account and at the risk of Abdul Kayoom Tyebally—
C 887 W 11-15—5 bales 250 reams white tissue paper.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Peninsular—
515—10-12—3 cases each 40 tins Killer's confectionery.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Kamball and Co.—
2,000—S G M—2215—1 case 66 doz. glass bangles.
170—S G M—5932—1 case 9 doz. blankets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong-built light victoria.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazaar, very valuable and substantial neatly polished teak and blackwood household furniture made by Madras workmen, consisting of complete drawing room suites, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, strong-made single and double mirror door almyrahs and wardrobes, chest of drawyers, side boards, marble tables, elegant, easy and light chairs, large size Japanese jars, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, Benares brassware, Moradabad shields, Cashmere copper and other Indian curious, sweet-toned ebonized grand square full compass pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sohne, pictures, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of J. J. FERNANDES, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 73, Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat Building, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, sweet-toned semigrand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, one Meagher photographic camera with rapid rectilinear, 7 by 5 lens, pictures, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. A. E. Tinckom.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 6, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, NEAR THE BABOOLA TANK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Sallekhan, in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale reserved in an indenture of mortgage dated, 3rd September, 1891 :—

All that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 939 square yards, and entered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay for annual pension and tax payable to Government under No. 730, in the name of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Sallehkhan, situated near the Baboola Tank, in Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, travelling from the Jail Road, out side the Fort, in the town and island of Bombay, within the then Registration sub-district of Mandvi and now of Bombay, and the dwelling-house and outhouses standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 22, and now under Street No. 6 and Ward No. 3150, and which said dwelling-houses, hereditaments and premises front towards the west of the said Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Sallekhan and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor as tenant of the said mortgagees, by an agreement dated 22nd December, 1892, and were and are now bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, on the north by the property of Nusmoodin Tyabjee, on the west by the Baboola Tank aforesaid, within and opening or steps leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Baboola Tank, and on the south by the property of Jemadar Edeason bin Abdoola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE ON THE NULL BAZAR ROAD, DOCTOR STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Essufally Esmaljee Nullwalla (an insolvent) the undermentioned landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2870, 2871, 2879, 2871 and 2879, and new Nos. 9347, 9848, old survey Nos. 2796, 12-2797, 1028, and 2898, new survey No. 2-1-179, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7029 (2), 7030, and 7622 (1), Street Nos. 177, 179, 1, 172, and 175, all which premises are situate at and on the Null Bazar Road, Doctor Street, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Abdoola Doctor Street, on or towards the north by the house of Abdool Hoosein, Moosajee, and on or towards the south by the property of Jeewanjee Lookmanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 6, 1894.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
PRESIDENCY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	185to160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	310xd 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,212½
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div ?	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 58	1,305
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	8 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	300	300	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	3,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	117½
Jehangir B. Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	300	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 29-12	328
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	98
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Phillips & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	490
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	930
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B.B.&C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	500
Anglo-Indian	1,245	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,250
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	850
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	575
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs. 5	30
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,260	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Singunghat Mill	700	600	500	4½	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	Nil	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	860
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	480	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	635
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	870
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. c	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,620
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	131½
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	340
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,800	Nil	550
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	835
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	512½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	960	501	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRESS COMPANIES, Yearly Rs.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	145
reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	300	300	14	107½ 207½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,175
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500		Rs. 80	1,200
French	300	50		Nil	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	600	30	450
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	106½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	130
Prince of Wales	100	800	800	Rs35dvd	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
nd and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,900
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	200 195
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,060

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-10	
China Leaf	"	29	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-9	"
Do. do. new	"	28-7	"
Australia do.	"	29-1	
Bombay do.	"	29	
English Sovereigns	"	18-6	
Do. Dragons	"	18-5	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	96	
Do. 17½ do.	"	96-2	
Carolus Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	195	
Franc pieces	"	310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Adjourned Meeting, Oriental Life Assurance Company, Albert Building, 3 p.m.

Half-Yearly General Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

CRICKET.

New High School vs. Antonio Da Silva School.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Goalpara and Brahmani left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Arroyo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow, the 7th instant.

REPORTED THEFT.—Miriam, a courtesan, residing at Grant Road, has reported to the police, the theft of a metal watch and silver chain, gold embroided skull caps, and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 57-8-0, from her room. The property is supposed to have been stolen by some of the complainant's visitors.

FAIRS.—The annual Nagpunchmee Fair is to be held, to-day, at the Mustan Tank, opposite the spot where snakes are worshipped. The usual police arrangements will be made. This fair was not held last year, on account of the riots.—The annual Nagdevy Temple Fair also comes off to-day, at Nagdevy Street.

WHO IS TO BE BLAMED.—On Friday evening, a cooly was carrying on his head a chandelier belonging to one Peerbhoy, along Kalbadavie Road, when it was knocked off by the horse attached to a hack victoria running against him. As no blame could be attached to the driver for the incident the owner was referred by the police to the Small Causes Court for redress. The damage was estimated at Rs. 45.

DISAPPEARANCES.—Moosa Essack, residing at Byculla, opposite the Victoria Gardens, has reported to the police that his son, Fakira, aged ten years, left home on Friday morning, to call a farrier to shoe the horse belonging to the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, and has not since been heard of. The boy had on his person silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 2.—Another Hindu lad, named Mawla, aged eleven years, residing with his father, at Ripon Road, has been reported missing since Wednesday last.

ELOPEMENT OF A GIRL.—Bhagee, a Hindu woman, residing at Lahore Street, and keeping a cocoanut shop, at Abdul Rahiman Street, has reported to the police that her step-daughter, named Rukmee, aged eleven years, left her shop, at 7 o'clock, on Friday morning, for the purpose of hawking cocoanuts for sale in the town, and has not since returned home. The girl had on her person gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 16. It is said that Rukmee was in the habit of frequenting a house of ill-fame at Fanaswady, and was seen there by one of her relatives, but on the police going to the house it was ascertained that the woman living there had gone away with the girl.

TEMPERANCE.—A social meeting, in connection with the Byculla Branch of the World's Women's Temperance Union, was held, at the bungalow of Mr. Leach, Victoria Road, Byculla, on Saturday evening. There was a large attendance of persons of both sexes interested in temperance work, and a varied programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music and addresses, was carried out. The principal speech of the evening was made by the chairman, Mr. S. Tomlinson, who argued that, no matter in what walk of life enquiries are made abundant evidence is forthcoming as to the value of total abstinence. Light refreshments were handed round at intervals.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday last, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Manuel Fernandez, a beggar, apparently aged about fifty years. On the 12th ultimo, the deceased was found lying in a semi-conscious state, in Keeka Street, by a policeman, who removed him to the J. J. Hospital. Being questioned by the policeman as to his name, residence, and relations, if any, the deceased replied that his name was Manuel Fernandez, that he had neither residence, nor any relations, and that he subsisted by begging. After he had been taken to the hospital a *battakee* was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify him. He was naturally very weak, and as he would not take any food, he had to be fed. He gradually grew weaker, and died on Saturday morning. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was exhaustion from old age and want of proper food, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT.—A coroner's inquest was held, on Saturday last, at the Walkeshwar Tank, on the body of Nilkunth Khoosal, a Brahmin mendicant, aged sixty years, residing in a dhuramsala, near the Walkeshwar Temple. At 8 p.m., on the 4th ultimo, the deceased was going along the Queen's Road, in front of the Wilson College, when he was knocked down by a horse attached to the carriage of a European, and was trampled upon by the animal, sustaining a serious wound on the right ankle and some cuts on the right side of the head. After the carriage had passed away, the deceased got up from his position, and with great difficulty went and sat on the side of the road in front of the college. Shortly afterwards two mendicants, who knew the deceased, arrived on the spot, and, seeing him, in such a pitiful condition, hired a victoria, and took him to a dispensary near the Walkeshwar police chowkey, where a Parsee doctor, after examination, advised them to remove him to a hospital. The deceased was subsequently taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained till Friday last, when he was brought home. He died on the following morning. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down and trampled upon by a carriage horse.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of July the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,256, the number of new admissions being 865, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	44	19	20	83
Vanias	115	32	51	198
Brahmins	12	2	1	15
Lohanas	90	15	24	126
Other castes	280	53	110	443
Total	541	121	203	865

The average daily attendance was 105. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary :—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 8,476; from Mr. Vallabhdas Haridas, Rs. 25; from Messrs. Dharamsi Nemchand and Co., Rs. 52, and from a Gentleman, Rs. 200—total, Rs. 8,753. In aid of the current expenses of the year 1894: Mr. Ratansi Mulji, the founder of the Institution Rs. 220; Mr. Waghjee Bechar, Rs. 25; Messrs. Dharamsi Nemchand and Co., Rs. 15;—total, Rs. 260.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. C. C. VS. RALLI BROS. C. C.

THIS match was played on Saturday on the Cooperage, resulting in a victory for the Y. M. C. A. by one wicket and 65 runs. For the winning team Messrs. Allan and James batted well, the former carrying out his bat for 45; V. Roberts also played a careful innings for 13. For the losing side Mistri 19 and Gagrat 10, started well; but the remaining wickets fell rapidly. The following are the scores :—

RALLI BROTHERS.

Gagrat, b James	10
Mistri, b Clark	19
H J Walsh, c George, b Clark	1
Machliwala, b Allan	1
P Massif, b Allan	0
Writer, b Clark	2
H Fido, b Allan	0
Daboo, b James	0
Eduljee, run out	1
Machliwala (jr), not out	1
Daver, b James	0
Extras	5
Total	40

Y. M. C. A.

F J Clark, b Writer	4
H E Harrington, c Walsh, b Daver	0
E James, l-b-w, b Daver	19
W B George, l-b-w, b Daver	0
A J Harbert, b Writer	3
J Allan, not out	45
C Aldridge, run out	7
A F Harrington, b Writer	2
H Winckler, c Mistri, b Writer	0
V Roberts, b Davar	13
R E Harrington, not out	1
Extras	11
Total for nine wickets	105

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

HIGH COURT JUDGES DIFFERING IN OPINION.

IMPERATRIX VS. GUNGADHAR NARAYEN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. A. Lamb, Joint Sessions Judge of Kolaba, who, on the 18th June last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Branson, with Mr. V. K. Bhatavdekur and Mr. Gokhle, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Another man, named Shivram, was convicted by the Joint Sessions Judge in connection with the murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life. Their lordships concurred in reversing the conviction of and the sentence passed upon Shivram. But in regard to the prisoner Gungadhur Narayen, their lordships differed in opinion. Mr. Justice Jardine was for reversing the conviction and sentence and discharging the accused. Mr. Justice Ranade was for reversing the conviction and sentence for murder, and would convict the prisoner of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentence him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering his judgment said :—The facts of this case are perplexing, although the police investigation was prompt and there was no delay in the Magistrate's enquiry. The death of Narayen Janardhan Katarni, of Sassavane, is the subject of the charge. He was a Brahman, employed in the Government Central Press at Bombay, he did also some money lending : he used to come to Sassavane on Saturday and return to Bombay on the Monday morning. It is clear that he was killed on the night of Sunday, the 22nd April last. His corpse was found by Paudurang Phattak of Dhokavade on the morning of the 23rd. in a shed some distance from that village. On the 24th it was examined by the Assistant Surgeon at Alibagh, who found thirteen wounds, not incised but all lacerated and contused, such as might be caused by a blunt weapon or thing. There were large bruises on all parts of the left side of the body indicative of a great struggle. Two of the wounds were on the head exposing the scalp bone ; two others in the eyeballs penetrated the organ. These four in the Assistant Surgeon's opinion caused the death. Six persons were committed for trial. The Joint Sessions Judge, differing from the Assessors, acquitted prisoners, 3,4 and 5, Yadneshwar Govind, Gharu and Vithu of the murder and prisoner 6 Kashidas of the abetment. Agreeing with the Assessors, he convicted prisoner I, Gungadhar, the son of the deceased, and prisoner 2, Shivram, of murder, and sentenced the first to death, and the second to transportation for life. Both have appealed to this Court, where Mr. Inverarity has appeared for prisoner 2, and Mr. Branson for prisoner 1, and the learned Government Pleader for the Crown. The only witness to the actual killing and to the deeds of the 22nd April, that is to say, the preparations, therefore, is Dharmya, a field labourer of Dhokwade, in the service of prisoner 6. He was arrested on the 3rd May, and brought before the Magistrate on the 4th May, when the inquiry began. His evidence was taken on the 25th May upon his acceptance of a pardon tendered under Section 337 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on that day after all the evidence had been taken and all the accused examined except prisoner 6. It is recorded that he had at first denied all knowledge and then offered to disclose on condition of pardon. The Magistrate, in selecting Dharmya from the accused persons as Queen's evidence, appears not to have seen the difficulty of believing him which the Joint Sessions Judge notices so prominently. The Magistrate had on the 27th April taken down a long statement of prisoner 1, who has throughout admitted that he was present at the homicide. He then named as also present and taking an active part the prisoners 2 to 5, the witnesses Yadneshwar Mharskar, Haripant Sathe and one Lakshman Pehelwan, and as also present, a younger son of the deceased, the witness Vishnu. This Lakshman "Pehlwan" or wrestler, was named three times, as the man who held the deceased tight, and helped to bind his legs, with a *dhotur*. The Magistrate on the 25th May took another examination of prisoner 1, when all the accused were in the dock. The prisoner then said that the other seven were present, but made no mention of Lakshman Pehlwan, while he implicated Dharmya by his number, as accused then No. 6, as helping to tie the *dhotur*, and also having sometime before joined in the conspiracy, a matter not mentioned in the statement of the 27th April. The chief constable told the Judge that prisoner 1 had named Dharmya, calling him Pehelwan. But at the Sessions, Dharmya, as the Judge remarks, denied that he is ever known as Lakshman or Pehelwan, or the Pehelwan or Laksman Pehelwan : and there is no evidence that he is. We notice that the Magistrate makes no mention of this discrepancy in his reasons for committal or for tendering pardon, nor does he appear to have questioned either Dharmya or the chief constable, although this Magistrate had to do with the case from the 27th April and might have called for the police diary, when he could have made clear what was left for the Joint Judge to try to clear up unsuccessfully at the trial. We have referred to this diary, and will here state that it confirms the chief constable's evidence, that on the 23rd April, prisoner 1 only named as the murderers to the police the three persons, Mahasker, Sathe and Vishnu, who now appear as witnesses against the prisoners. He did not name the other five. The police made inquiry, and seem to have been satisfied that these three witnesses were in Bombay at the time of the murder. Next, on the 25th April, prisoner 1, as appears from the diary, first implicated prisoners 2 and 3 in the conspiracy in connection with the receipt for Rs. 708 and Rs. 25, the evidence used to show antecedent probability against the prisoners ; and then omitting to name Mahasker, Sathe, and Vishnu, as present at the murder, he imputes that crime to prisoners 2 and 3, as also to a servant of prisoner 2 and one Pehelwan. On that day also Vishnu and Mahasker told the police about the conspiracy and the passing of the receipts to prisoner 2 ; and on the next day these receipts were produced, and then, *i.e.*, the 26th, the prisoner 1 was arrested. They do not appear to have mentioned any Laksman Pehelwan, neither does the chief constable say they did ; although Vishnu seems to have said that the arrangement made was that his father was to be killed by two men of Dokwade and two of Rewas. It is the theory of the prosecution that the prisoners 3, 4 and 6 were, as Dharmya says, at the house of a cultivator of Dokwade, one Lakshman Rama, a short time before they started to commit the murder, and this Lakshman, witness 8, was sent for and examined by the police : and this eye-witness Dharmya deposes that when the police brought this Lakshman Rama, the witness Yadneshwar Mhasker called the man "Pehelwan." The Joint Sessions Judge is of opinion that in their statements of the 27th and 29th April, prisoner 1 and Mhasyer meant to indicate this Lakshman Rama and not Dharmya as one of the murderers : and observe that the substitution of Dharmya's name before the Magistrate by prisoner 1 on the 23rd May and by Mahaskar on the 1st May is unexplained. The Judge continues : "It is perhaps too much to infer from this, as the defence asks us to do, that Dharmya has nothing to do with the case, and has been manufactured as a criminal by the police for the express purpose of being turned into an approver. But it is certainly worth while to bear in mind that the individuals who ultimately implicated him did not do so at first, and that no light has been thrown on the way in which they brought themselves to implicate him." The Magistrate, Mr. Shikhare, believed Dharmya's story. But the Joint Judge points out many other reasons for distrusting this witness. His story about how he was got to join the conspiracy is contradicted in material parts by two others, who pretend they heard the instigation and promise of reward by prisoner 6. The Judge declines to place that faith in Dharmya's story which the Assessors placed on it : and records that he entertains some considerable doubt whether Dharmya was present at all at the murder and rejects his evidence altogether. We entirely agree with the Judge that the convictions cannot be based on the statements of such an accomplice witness as Dharmya, and must now see what other evidence there is. The Judge treats some of the statements of prisoner 1 to the Magistrate as admissible under Section 30 of the Evidence Act against prisoner 2. But under the rulings of this Court the statements cannot be taken into such consideration, because are not confessions, prisoner 1 asserting that the murder was the act of other persons, against whose conspiracy he had put his father on his guard. The Government Pleader does not contest this point. Then the Judge places some reliance on the evidence of Mahaskar, whom he believes to be a great liar, and of Vishnu, both of whom he treats as conspirators : and on joining their statements about the guilt of prisoner 2 to those of prisoner 1, and of Dharmya, he finds that prisoner 2 was in the conspiracy. This is not the right way of dealing with the evidence of accomplices : the corroboration usually required to make it safe to convict, is independent evidence from an untainted source : there appears to be no such corroboration either as regards the fact of the conspiracy, or as to prisoner 2 being a party. We will deal later with the evidence about this conspiracy, which, we think is not proved. The Judge then proceeds to convict the prisoner 2 of the murder on mere evidence of a conspiracy to murder : a conviction which the Government Pleader is unable to suppport on such grounds. The Judge records :—"The plot being that the conspirators should themselves commit the murder and the murder being committed, the burden of proving that he was not one of the actual murderers is on that conspirator who alleges that he was not. Accused No. 2 adduces no proof. The Court, therefore, finds that he did take part in the actual murder." There is no rule of this sort to shift the burden of proof on to the prisoner : and as a matter of fact many conspirators shrink from doing what they have promised to do. We are of opinion that the supposed motives are not nearly strong enough to induce prisoner 2 to commit a murder. They are that the deceased outbid him in buying a field, and that prisoner 2 had joined with prisoner 1 in a pecuniary fraud on the deceased. Men do not commit murder as a rule for such motives ; and we cannot infer the guilt of prisoner 2 from such conjectures in the absence of any evidence of conspiracy towards or partcipation in the murder, except what comes from accomplices and liars. It would be extremely dangerous to hold a man guilty because such persons agree in accusing him, while differing from each other on many other points. This supposed fraud on the father would have been to the pecuniary loss of his heir, prisoner 1. There is no suggestion that when Exhibit D was written, some months before the murder, there was any intention to commit it. Prisoner 2 is supposed to have joined in crime when some time after he found out that the receipt being fraudulent and without consideration would not be of use to him. But we can infer nothing against prisoner 2 in the matter, because these questions have never been tried : Moreover, if there was a fraud the fraudulent man more often relies on his document and the chances of a false suit. He seldom conceives a design of killing his victim. Murder is not the usual step taken in order to sue the heir. Any doubt we may have is removed by the fact that the witness, Mahaskar, who (after being named himself with Vishnu, one of the murderers, and after prisoner 1 had dropped them and named the six accused and Lakhshman Pehlwan), joined in implicating them and informed about the receipt, Exhibit D, this Mhaskar has told a different story about another receipt to the same effect which the Judge considers to be a false story. Its intent appears to substitute a new transaction about Rs. 708 nearer in time to the murder, and thus to make the Court believe that the old and open transaction evidenced by Exhibit D. on which a Pleader's opinion had been taken had changed into something else, bearing more on the prisoner's guilt and fitting in better with the conspiracy theory. The Judge believes also that Mahaskar has further invented another false story about a receipt for Rs. 250. He further notices that Dharmya speaks to two other receipts, which no other person speaks to, and which are as likely to be false as the evidence about the offers of money to him and to two others to join. Vishnu also gives evidence about a talk about this Rs. 700. We are of opinion that all these stories come from such lying lips that it would be quite unsafe to act upon them, especially as some of these people and other more respectable witnesses say that prisoner 1 used to raise money for himself by giving acknowledgments for much larger sums than his friends advanced. We see no reason therefore, to treat such things as connected with murder. It is obvious that prisoner 1 would run very great risks by going about bribing people in this way to help him to kill his father : and as his father, a penurious man, merely objected to the squandering of money and otherwise continued on good enough terms with prisoner 1, Mahaskar and Vishnu are not to be believed when they say they told him of the intention to take his life. It would be absolutely unsafe to believe the conspiracy proved by men like these, themselves conspirators, to begin with, and whom the Judge evidently suspects may have been in the actual killing. The Judge describes Mahaskar's evidence as showing how he shuffled out of his engagement to kill, and including elaborate details with an obvious view to establishing his *alibi* at Bombay. The Magistrate was satisfied with these statements and believed their *alibi* and did not wish to make them substantiate it : but being pressed by the Police Inspector for the prosecution he summoned the mendicant and the prostitute (Exhibits 20 and 21) from Bombay, and says that their evidence is satisfactory. The first cannot fix the date. The Judge says, the proof is of the most inconclusive character. We think the Judge in holding the conspiracy proved by the accomplices has failed to notice the position in which they stand, they have not been pardoned and may any day be prosecuted. They have, therefore, a keen personal interest in getting other people convicted. Without weighty testimony no Court would be justified in assuming that such common things as receipt and promissory notes are bribes to murders. The Judge notices the artificial manner whereby Dharmya assigns a particular act at the killing to the different prisoners. There is a similar character in this multiplied evidence about receipts ; and it is a curious thing that no ready money passes and none is asked for by the hired assassins. Our conclusion is that prisoner 2 ought not to have been convicted. There are more circumstances against prisoner 1, who has always admitted that he was present at the killing. Before discussing his guilt, which in the Judge's opinion the conspiracy sworn to by Mahaskar and Vishnu, helps to prove, we may here give our opinion on the questions of motive and intention. We agree with the Judge in holding that both the sons of the deceased, prisoner and Vishnu, a boy of 15 years, had grudges against their father. Their uncle deposes that it was rumoured that the father had improper desires towards prisoner's wife : and the prisoner says that one day after the father had beaten the idle truant Vishnu the latter bawled out this shameful accusation in the village schoolhouse. Dharmya says that prisoner 2 mentioned to him this conduct of deceased as the reason why deceased was to be attacked, but Mahaskar and Vishnu do not speak of prisoner 2, who is a stranger as moved by this family affair, and impute his action to mere avarice. Vishnu is a disobedient son, who has left school in Bombay against his father's wish, and had got used to smoking ganja with his cousin Mahaskar and relation Hari Sathe. It may well be true, as prisoner 1 says, that the father sometimes chastised Vishnu. If there were proof of the immoral relations with prisoner 1's wife we think the murder might be accounted for : prisoner 1 would have a motive, and possibly other members of his family would join, although there is no conceivable reason why prisoner 2, a stranger, should busy himself in such affairs. We have noticed that prisoner 1 originally named only his brother Vishnu, his cousin Mhaskar, and his relation Sathe as the murderers. His later story that prisoner 2 came and told him :—"We have conspired to kill your father as he does not pay money to Vishnu and has an evil eye on your wife"—is an afterthought : as also a similar story told about prisoner 3, whom the Judge has acquitted. This is another instance of an endeavour to assign incriminating circumstances to each prisoner. In the absence of proof or complaint about the immoral relations, it is difficult to suppose that prisoner 1 would desire to murder a father who appears to have trusted him and borne with his follies, and there is no adequate motive for the vicious boy Vishnu contemplating so atrocious a crime. The whole conspiracy story appears artificial : and as the Judge points out, the deceased acted as if there was no danger to his life, and we have found that the conspiracy theory was started after the arrest of Hari Sathe, after the police had found Sathe's *dhotar* on the person of Vishnu at Bombay on the 24th April with seven stains of blood on it. No blood has been found on anybody else : and none of the prisoners who have been tried appear to have had any bruises or scars on them. Besides the ambiguity that lies in the Maratha verb, to beat or to kill, there are more than one indication in the evidence that the injury contemplated was a revenge more commensurate with the injury received, namely, a good drubbing. We have to tread on tiptoe over conjectures, because the witnesses are, in the Judge's opinion, and in ours also, with few exceptions, engaged in some conspiracy to delude the Court. But the form of the invitation which was only "to throw stones," at deceased points to this : it is unnatural also to suppose that the sons would not have told the father of an intention to kill, or that the family would allow the latter to go about without any precautions. Again, prisoner 1, on the 25th May, told the Magistrate that the only conspiracy he knew of was the proposal of prisoner 2 that his father should be punished in such a way as would confine him to bed for a fortnight or a month. The injuries found on the body are such for the most part as would be given in a beating with sticks, viz., blows and contusions : there is no sign of premeditated murder such as poisons, sword wounds, bullet wounds and marks of strangling, afford. Under the circumstances the Court can suggest the question :—Was the attack at first a mere beating, changing to something worse, to harder blows when the assailants, perhaps hired bullies or labourers without filial pity, found the deceased offering a vigorous resistance? The evidence affords, in my opinion, no answer to this question. As regards the other prisoners, the prosecution have tried to prove all sorts of motives adequate to murder and have failed. The conspiracy theory used to supply such adequate motive has broken down : it was an afterthought of prisoner 1 when the police ceased to regard his relations as his accomplices, and it was practically abandoned when, perhaps, in horror and remorse at the charges he and Dharmya were making against the five strangers, he, on the 25th May, told the Magistrate that all that had been suggested was a good thrashing. Under all the circumstances we are of opinion that murder was probably not intended. We, for the reasons already given, discard the circumstances such as the receipt Exhibit D, the supposed conspiracy, &c., on which the Judge bases the guilt of prisoner 1, except two of them, his admissions that he was present at the murder, and his behaviour after it that night. But in my opinion his mere presence in his father's field as companion of his father that evening is not a sign of guilt : it is usual for a son to accompany his father ; (see Reg. vs Farler 8 C. and P. 106, cited L. L. R. 14. Bombay 115). As to what he saw, we can place little reliance on his story as it is his afterthought, intended to save his relations, Vishnu and Sathe, by implicating a lot of strangers. After the acquittal of prisoners 3, 4, 5 and 6 by the Court of Session and our discussion of the facts resulting in the acquittal of prisoner 2, we cannot any more assume that they did the killing. It may or may not have been done by the relations, for as we have seen the prisoner 1 first accuse them, and there appears no adequate motive, except a desire to save himself, why he should accuse his brother, cousin and relation, or why he should accuse them rather than other persons who may be guilty. It is safer, perhaps, to suppose that the assault was arranged by the relations and perhaps their labourers took a hand in it. This is the final theory of the Judge. We must now estimate the after behaviour of prisoner 1 by this theory. We agree with the Judge in treating the Brahman Pandurang and his son as on the whole true witnesses. Prisoner 1 came to them about 11 p.m., said his father was coming on behind him, and went to bed soon after. He says he told Pandurang of the assault. This Pandurang denies ; and it is certain that no endeavour was made to find or assist the deceased, and that the village officers were not informed till next day ; after prisoner I had in the early morning visited the corpse. The question is whether the Judge is right in inferring prisoner's guilt from his indifference that night. On the Magistrate's theory that the injuries were inflicted by Dharmya and other strangers to the family, prisoners 2 and 6 killing the man because of the receipts for money, the behaviour of prisoner 1, an eldest son, would seem cool, unnatural and suggestive of guilt. But, on the other theory, that the relations, including Vishnu, were parties to the assault, which had ended in the father's, death we ought to give weight to other probable motives. Whether himself is guilty or innocent, prisoner 1 may have wished to let his relations, specially his brother, get away from the scene of the crime and so elude detection. This, a fairly probably conjecture is, however, conjecture, for with most of the evidence false and even these statements of prisoner 1 an afterthought, we are walking in darkness. It is in my opinion unsafe to infer anything in such a case from the later conduct, which all Judges know is a very uncertain and deceiving sort of evidence. There remains then nothing but the assertion of prisoner 1 about his presence at the murder. But these statements of his are so in many respects untrue or doubtful : and the admission is not an admission of guilt. He says he was there as an innocent companion. The Court may not add to this admission ; neither may the Court in the absence of other guilty facts infer from the admission that the prisoner concurred in the murder. In this Court we have great and constant experience of such things as confessions, conduct and appearances : and after mature consideration we are quite satisfied that it would be a leap to a conclusion if we inferred complicity *in parricide* from mere presence. The case is covered by Reg. vs. Cleves, 4 C. and P. 221 often followed here, one cited in the works of Wills and of Field and other books on Evidence. The words used by Mr. Justice Littledale to the Jury exactly hit the present matter—"If it be said that the prisoner did more than he stated in his confession, there should be some evidence of that." We concur in reversing the conviction and sentence passed on prisoner 2, Shivram, and the directs that he be set at liberty. We are quite agreed that the conviction and sentence for murder passed on prisoner 1 Gangadhar ought to be reversed. We are agreed in our general view of the case. But we differ as to whether after excluding the false part of the evidence he can safely be held guilty of a smaller offence, upon his own two statements and the evidence about conduct, given by Pandurang and his son. I think the view taken by my brother Ranade is a fairly probable one; but as another view of the prisoner's conduct seems to me also fairly probable, we have no higher material than probabilities not much better than conjectures. The reason of this is that the new theory of the case, namely that the intention was merely to beat not to kill, is the child of the sagacity and experience of this Bench alone, it never occurred to the Police officers or the Public Prosecutor or to the Committing Magistrate, not even as an alternative theory ; it has not been used either by the prosecution or defence and there has been no mention of it at the trial, or appeal. Thus we have to grope among conjectures rather than evidence about prisoner 1's doings at the killing and after. I am so fully satisfied that our own theory of the case is the right one, that I act upon it *in favorem vitæ* without doubt in acquitting him of murder. I do not think it safe to act on the theory in the opposite direction by convicting him of grievous hurt or culpable homicide. The theory being purely our own, never mooted in Court, not that of the Judge and Assessors or the inquiring officials is not one on which to base a conviction. The prisoner has had no opportunity of meeting it ; it suggests a new case which has never been tried ; and I incline to follow as a matter of prudence in such circumstances the view taken by Sir C. Petheran in, I. L. R. 8. Allah. 120. I must add also that I am not only averse to adding by inference a single circumstance to those prisoner 1 admits, but I have also doubts whether his admissions are to be believed. He does not incriminate himself in any conspiracy or any act. Was he there present at the killing? Or does he make his statements in order to implicate strangers, with some view of getting better treatment himself, or saving his brother or possibly ruining the whole case by implicating both strangers and relations Lakshman Pehlwan and Dharmya? Anyhow I do not think we, as a Court of Appeal, should convict him. The theory that the intention and conspiracy were only to inflict a good thrashing is one that might have been put forward alternatively, at least at the trial in the Court of Session. Where the Judge brands the chief witnesses as liars and suggests foul play against the prisoners in the use of Dharmya as a witness, it is not safe to act except upon good evidence. As regards prisoner 1, Gangadhur, our opinions differ. I would reverse the conviction for murder and sentence of death and would direct that he be set at liberty. Mr. Justice Ranade for the reasons given in his judgment would reverse the conviction and sentence for murder and would convict the prisoner of culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code and sentence him to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Under these circumstances we can refer the appeal of Gungadhar with another Judge of great experience : and the Court, therefore, orders, under Section 378 and Section 429 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that the case and our opinions be laid before the Acting Chief Justice for his opinion.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in delivering his decision, said : I concur with Mr. Justice Jardine in his view about insufficiency of the evidence to convict accused No. 2 of the offence of taking part in the murder of the deceased. The evidence of Dharma, the pardoned conspirator, is worth nothing, and was very properly rejected by the Sessions Judge, seeing that his name was not mentioned till at a late stage of the police investigation, and the description given by him of his own part in the conspiracy and murder is on the face of it highly improbable. Accused No. 1 himself did not mention No. 2's name at first, and Yadneshwar Mhasker and Vishnu stand in respect of credit on no better footing than Dharma. The only other evidence against No. 2 is that of the receipt which may suggest a fraud intended to be practised upon the deceased, but is utterly insufficient to justify the view that it was an inducement to take part in the murder. The disappointment in respect of the land which No. 2 wanted to purchase is similarly an inadequate reason for the crime. The death of the victim would not bring the land back to accused No. 2. The Sessions Judge inferred from the presence of these motives and private grudges, a possibility of accused No. 2's joining in the conspiracy, and on the basis of this possibility he threw on accused No. 2 the burden of proving his innocence. Such a procedure was clearly unusual and unwarranted, and I agree with Mr. Justice Jardine in acquitting No. 2 accused of the charge on which he was convicted on mere presumptions such as those noticed above. As regards accused No. 1 over and above the tainted evidence of the accomplice Dharma, and the no less trainted Yadneshwar and Vishnu, there are his own incriminating statements of 27th April and 25th May, and there is the evidence of his conduct. No. 1 accused has no doubt shifted his statements from time to time in so far as the other conspirators are concerned, but he has never denied his own knowledge or part of the conspiracy and his own acquiescence in the proposals made. Patricide is a crime so utterly alien to the habits and feelings of the worst Hindoo criminals that it may be safely assumed that No. 1 accused did not contemplate any such extreme act of violence. The Marathi word "marna" only suggests beating, and it is not unless the word "tar" is added to it, the suggestion of killing is conveyed by these words. The motives assigned by him and his brother, and the other conspirators named by No. 1 accused, were the ill-treatment accused gave to Vishnu, and the supposed intimacy of the deceased with No. 1's wife. The idea originally was to give a beating. This view comes out clearly in the statements made by the witnesses Gopal and Hari, who were tempted by the conspirators in asly way to throw stones at the deceased by an offer of two rupees, which offer they declined. Dharma also used the same words, though unlike the other two, he professes, as a pardoned accomplice, to have understood the offer to be equivalent to killing. But this sense was not what was really meant, for he himself explained that what was intended was that the beating should be so administered as to make the victim sick for ten or twelve days. The account Dharma gave of the second offer made to him by accused Nos. 2 and 3 was also in respect of beating "marayache" witness Yadneshwar's evidence is of the same equivocal character, the word *beating* being apparently used, though understood by the police and the Magistrate as equivalent to killing. Witness Vishnu gives the same account by the equivocal use of this same word. The death having as a matter of fact, occurred in consequence of the beating intended, the equivocal use of the word was naturally understood in its worst sense. The conduct of the accused No. 1 on the night of the murder is perfectly consistent with the intention to give a beating. He told the Magistrate in his second statement that he informed Pandurang of the assault on his father. Obviously No. 1 accused did not expect any fatal result. No. 1 expected that his father would get a sound beating for his supposed miserly and lewed habits, and there is nothing surprising in his sleeping in Pandurang's place on the night. This view also explains his visit to the spot, and the message he gave on the next morning to Pandurang's son, that his father was lying in the hut, and would not answer questions. If murder had been intended, No. 1 accused would have run away. On the theory of a murder being contemplated, all this conduct of accused No. 1 is simply unintelligible. There is nothing inconsistent in the view I have suggested with what the witness Yadneshwar, Vishnu, and No. 1 accused himself stated, that that they informed the deceased of the intended beating, and with the indifference which deceased showed in the matter. Soucars and persons in deceased's position have constantly to live the midst of such rumours and terrors. The frequency with which the attempt was sought to be renewed, notwithstanding one or two failures is also thus intelligently explained. I therefore feel satisfied that neither No. 1 accused, nor the other conspirators contemplated murder. The conspiracy was intended to give a beating, though in the actual result death was the consequence. While, therefore, I acquit No. 1, accused of the charge of patricide, I do not think that he should be acquitted altogether. By his own admission, he was a party to the conspiracy, and was present on the spot when the assault took place. He admittedly took no part in it, but it is clear he was not present as an innocent companion. There is not the slightest reason to presume any pressure on the part of the police in the matter of his two full confessions. Simple or grievous hurt was contemplated, and as death was the immediate result, I think the case of No. 1 accused falls under the latter portion of Section 304. The act in this case was not intended to cause death, or bodily injury likely to cause death, but it must be presumed to have been done with the knowledge that it was likely to cause death. In this view of the matter, I am satisfied that the accused No. 1 is guilty of the minor offence described above and that he should be sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

There being a difference of opinion between the two judges, the matter was referred for the opinion of Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, who agree with the opinion of Mr. Justice Jardine, and acquitted the accused.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving his decision on the reference, said :—In this case I have no doubt that the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Justice Jardine is correct. I think it is unsafe to act on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Ranade, the result of which would be to be convict prisoner No. 1 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, an offence which he was not called upon to meet in the Sessions Court. There is no doubt that the deceased Narayen Janardhan Katarne, who was employed in the Government Central Press, was on somewhat unfriendly terms with his two sons. The prisoner Gungadhar was in the habit of borrowing moneys, but his father did not apparently entirely distrust him. The prisoner was living with his father and managed his business during his father's absence in Bombay. The Joint Sessions Judge acquitted four of the accused and convicted prisoners 1 and 2, Gunghdhar Narayan and Shivram Dhondo, of the offence of murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. On appeal by the 1st and 2nd prisoners to the High Court, the case was very fully argued and the two learned Judges differed. Both agreed in acquitting prisoner No. 2 and discharging him. As regards No. 1 Gungadhar, the learned Judges differed. Mr. Justice Ranade convicting him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentencing him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. I think the evidence is far too unsatisfactory, unreliable and suspicious to justify a conviction. The case of murder is disposed of and the case of conspiracy is to be considered. The case is shortly this that the prisoner No. 1 accompanied his father on his journey to Revas, and when near a hut, the father was attacked and murdered, and he admitted that he was near, and that he gave no information to anybody. If there was a conspiracy, it was one only to beat this unfortunate man, without any intention of taking his life. The words "mar, mar," means in one sense only beat. How can the prisoner be said to be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, when he stood near the spot and admittedly took no part of the assault. There is no ground for believing that he brought himself under the section. There does not appear to be anything to justify a conviction. The Judge below was, in my opinion, wrong in saying that first prisoner knew of the conspiracy to murder his father. He did not know of any such conspiracy, but of an intended assault about which he informed his father. Knowing that an assault was likely to be committed at some time or other, he accompanied his father. There appear to me to be strong grounds for believing that the alleged eye-witness Dharma was got up by the police to secure a conviction. Apart from this evidence, which all the Judges have held to be absolutely untrustworthy, a view in which I entirely concur, there is no evidence to justify a conviction. There is no reason to doubt the medical evidence, which says that the wounds appeared to have been caused by a blunt weapon. Dharma says that the blows were inflicted by a sickle, which would undoubtedly cause incised wounds. There were no incised wounds, and Dharma's story must, in my opinion, be taken to be false, and I think that in all probability he was not present. Then no unfavourable inference can be drawn from the conduct of the prisoner. Assuming the two witnesses Pandurang and his son to be truthful witnesses, there is nothing to lead to the conclusion that the prisoner is a guilty person. The conduct of the prisoner in going to Pandurang and saying to him that his father was lying down, leads me to think that he believed that his father was not killed. It is too much to expect that he should go to the Police Patel and give information about the offence. Believing, as he did, that his father was merely beaten, the necessity for giving such information does not seem so strong. It is impossible to support a conviction of culpable homicide not amounting to murder or of causing grievous hurt. The evidence is that he accompanied his father on his walk towards Revas. He was legitimately in the company of his father. There is nothing unnatural in his accompanying him. He took no part, did not aid or abet or harbour any one. He took no part in the transaction. It was alleged that the first prisoner had a quarrel with his father on account of a criminal intimacy of his father with his wife. In one of the examinations of the first prisoner, he said he had no suspicion about an undue intimacy between his father and his wife. There was no motive why the first prisoner should have consented to his father being attacked. None of the witnesses assign any adequate motive. I may here remark that I had read the whole of the evidence recorded in the case previous to the full and able argument before me by the Government Pleader on the part of the Crown and by Mr. Branson on behalf of the first prisoner Gungadhar. For these reasons, as well as for those given in his judgment, I am of opinion that Mr. Justice Jardine came to the right conclusion. The conviction and sentence of death passed on prisoner No. 1 have been reversed by Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade and in my opinion he is not guilty of the lesser offence suggested by Mr. Justice Ranade and ought to be acquitted. Following the opinion delivered by the Chief Justice, under Sections 378 and 429 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Court declined to confirm the sentence of death passed on the accused by the Joint Sessions Judge of Kolaba, and acquitted him, and directed that he be set at liberty.

THE committee of doctors appointed to enquire into the cause of the outbreak of cholera in the J. J. Hospital, met on Saturday afternoon in the Hospital, and after long and careful deliberation they resolved that in future the patients as soon as they were attacked with the epidemic should be removed to the Arthur Road Infectious Hospital. The men of the executive department have been engaged since Saturday evening in cleaning, fumigating, and white-washing the Hospital. The walls and floors of the wards are being cleaned with carbolic acid mixed with soap water and then white-washed. Sulphur, dammer, and other disinfectants are kept burning in the premises. The hospital authorities are leaving no stone unturned to speedily check the progress of the disease. At present ten patients are lying in the segregated ward.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 4.

BEYOND an advance of ⅛ per cent. in the price of 4 per cent. Rupee Securities at £55 3/8, there was no change in London yesterday in any of the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter, though about £250,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England; but in New York. Bar Silver was ⅛ cent per oz. cheaper, at 62⅝ cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £150,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold—all for this port.

To-day a further sum of £150,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver has advanced ⅛d. per oz., say to 28 13-16d; and in New York, the metal has become ¼ cent dearer, returning to Thursday's quotation of of 62 7/8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unaltered. Paris Exchange on London is a centime lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 39½s. per 416 lbs. nominal, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, Surats *nil*. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was unchanged; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 23-32d. for August-October deliveries, and 3¾d. for December-January. In East Indian Cotton, Tinnevellys were 1/8d. per lb. lower.

It is announced that there are holidays at Liverpool until Wednesday.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 9,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 60,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 1,000 bales less, at 52,000 bales. The week's Imports was 2,000 bales less, at 18,000 bales. The total Stock, which stood yesterday at 1,205,000 bales, had thus been reduced by 42,000 bales during the week, and was 77,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, and 248,000 bales less compared with 1892. The figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe are missing; and our usual weekly statistics given below are, consequently, imperfect. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool declined 1-16d. during the week; and was yesterday 9-16d. lower than at the same time last year, and ⅛d. below that ruling in 1892.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained at 6⅞ cents per lb.; but September Futures were 4 points higher, at 6·60 cents. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were *nil*; and the total figures to date show an increase in Receipts of 862,000 bales compared with last year's, but a decrease of 1,201,000 bales as against those for the year before.

To-day, an advance of 1-16 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York., at 6 15-16 cents per lb.; and September Futures are 8 points higher, at 6·68 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are *nil*. The Cotton in sight is 7,390,000 bales, compared with 7,370,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	3,000	11,000	9,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	1,000	16,000	9,000
" " Continent	11,000	7,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,856,000	4,994,000	7,057,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,838,000	2,249,000	3,277,000
" " to Continent do.	2,285,000	2,010,000	2,507,000
" Stock in the Ports	220,000	281,000	436,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	not recd	2,510,000	2,879,540
" " Surats	not recd	205,000	1,904,640

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,205,000	1,282,000	1,452,540
" London	(not recd.)	8,000	12,000
American Afloat	20,000	40,000	25,000
East Indian "	12,000	10,000	15,000
Total		1,340,000	1,504,540
Price of Mid.-Americans	3⅞d.	4 7-16d.	4d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3⅞d.	3⅜d.
Difference	⅞d.	9-16d.	⅝d.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet, and unchanged to-day, the Sales having amounted to only 1,150 bales. Of these, Exporters have bought only 400 Bengal, at Rs. 156-68; the balance taken by the Mills consisting of 250 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 186; and Nugger, at Rs. 170; 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 169; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 170.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets, with a small export business passing in the former, and a moderate one in the latter; but prices in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,152	bales.
Wheat	3,707	cwts.
Linseed	866	"
Rapeseed	1,427	"
Groundnuts	2,609	"
Rice	1,188	"

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged; but there has been nothing doing to-day to test quotations.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 0 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 29-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits for 1894, and 1-32d. higher for next year. In Mercantile Bills we have heard of a moderate amount being placed at our quotations; also a moderate sum of ready and forward Telegraphic, at 1s. 0 29-32d. Calcutta rates are quoted slightly firmer than yesterday; and we hear of a little Gold being placed locally on the basis of between 1s. 0 15-16 and 31-32d., our market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 0 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 7-8d. to 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1d.	"
Francs do.	1·36¾	"

the Bank drawing rate being quoted both ready and forward.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 1-16 for Fours for cash, and 102 15-16 for the next settlement at the end of this month; and, after some advance in the price for Money, the feeling became dull, and quotations left off as they had opened; 3½ per Cents being quoted at 102¼ to 5-8.

SHARES remain quiet on the whole; but in Cotton Mill Scrip we note an advance of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, Khatao Mucconji, and Soonderdas; of Rs. 12½ in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2½ in Lackmidas; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Imperial; of Rs. 7½ in Leopold; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit, at our revised quotations. Volkarts' Press are Rs. 10; and New Indian Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay Burma Trading, first issue, have advanced Rs. 12½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language only can be accepted for offices belonging to the Chinese Government. This restriction does not affect the offices of Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Macao, which are reached by Cable.

The Chinese notify they do not accept telegrams respecting the China-Japan War.

State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.

Chinese land lines north of Shanghai are closed to private traffic until further orders. Telegrams for those Offices in China which are not offices of the cable companies and are marked post Shanghai or Hongkong are forwarded to destination by Great, Northern and Eastern Extension companies without those companies accepting any responsibility.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 4.

10 p.m.	80·6

SUNDAY, AUGUST 5.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	84·0
4 p.m.	83·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDORA.

DEATH.

PHILLIPS—August 5, Anna Maria Phillips, aged 23 years, beloved wife of Frank M. Phillips, of the B. B. and C. I. Ry., Locomotive Department, R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—July 22, at Shillong, the wife of Francis Anderson, Executive Engineer, Assam-Bengal Railway, of a daughter.

FISCHER—July 29, at Binsar, Almorah, the wife of Surg-Capt. L G Fischer, I. M. S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MARTIN—July 25, at Bhogotpore Tea Estate Dooars, James A Martin, of remittent fever, after a few days' illness.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1894.

THE enquiry recently initiated by Mr. Grant Allen as to the origin of cultivation opens up a wide field of investigation into which the Bombay Anthropological Society would do well to enter. The ingenious solution to the problem propounded by Mr. Allen is only tentatively advanced, and he expresses a hope that a discussion of the subject will lead to confirmatory evidence of his thesis. The measureless antiquity of India; the fact that three-fourths of its inhabitants are dependent upon agriculture for a livelihood; and the continuance on the part of some aboriginal inhabitants of the methods of cultivation which were in vogue in ancient times all combine to render this Peninsular a part of the world where, above all others, the investigation suggested by Mr. Allen would lead to the most reliable results. "How did the early savage find out that plants would grow from seeds at all?" is the question which the versatile author named regards as the real riddle of the situation, and describes it as one which has hitherto escaped all enquiries into the history and origin of human progress. Long familiarity with the fact that plants grow from seeds, and that seed is the essential reproductive part of the vegetable organism, makes it hard to realise that what is to us an almost self-evident truth was to the primitive savage a long and difficult inference. Before land was tilled the connection between seed and seedling could not possibly be known or even suspected by primitive man; he could only have found that plants grew from seeds by experimental processes he was probably led to make by some mere accidental coincidence. Mr. Allen is altogether opposed to the theory that, apart from such accidental observation, pre-historic man would ever have saved some of the fruits or seeds on which he subsisted for the purpose of burying them in the soil on the mere offchance that, by pure magic as it were, they might give rise to others. This way of explanation being blocked, Mr. Allen comes to the conclusion that primitive man discovered incidentally to some other function of his life, the two essential facts that plants grow from seeds, and that the growth and supply of useful food plants can be artificially increased by burying or sowing such seeds in ground cleared of the natural competing vegetation—weeds. In one word, Mr. Allen lays down the novel and startling proposition, that cultivation of the soil had its origin as an adjunct of the primitive burial system.

In what way does Mr. Allen prove that he is right in assigning to the tillage of the soil so strange an origin? The objection, that all savages do not bury their dead does not in his opinion count for much, for where other modes, such as burning or mummifying, have been in vogue, they have always been preceded in time by burial, and burial has always been practised side by side with them. It may safely be concluded that interment is the earliest, as it is certainly the most universal mode of disposing of the dead; and it is probable that all races have at least passed through the stage of burial. In an instructive paper on funeral customs Mr. Frazer has shown that the original idea in interment was to confine the ghost of the dead man by putting a weight of earth upon him, and lest this should be insufficient to keep him from troublesome reappearances, a big stone was afterwards rolled above his mound or tumulus. Everyone knows that the pyramids of Egypt were the outcome of this idea. The point to be observed, however, is this—that in the act of burial, and in that act alone, is to be found the origin of turning the soil, exposing fresh earth, and so incidentally eradicating the weeds. The next step would, of course, be the sowing of the seeds, and here too the theory will bear examination. Such writers as Dr. Tyler and Mr. Herbert Spencer have collected abundant evidence to show that it is the custom of all savages to offer at the tombs of their ancestors food and drink of the same kind as they are in the habit of using. Such offerings would consist of the flesh of hunted beasts or game birds, fish, fruits, seeds, and berries, and in particular such rich grains as those of the native pulses and cereals. The seeds thus sown on newly-turned ground, manured by the blood and meat of frequent sacrificial offerings, must often have sprung up and grown with a rapidity and luxuriance which could not fail to strike the imagination of such beings as Mr. R. T. Reed delights to picture in his "Prehistoric Peeps." The first conclusion the savage would arrive at would be that the dreadful and powerful ghost in the barrow, pleased with the gifts of meat and seeds offered to him, had repaid these kind attentions by returning grain for grain a hundredfold out of his own body. At first, he would be content to merely pick and eat the seeds that thus grew on the mounds of his deceased kinsfolk. But, finding that cereals and other seeds only throve well upon newly-made graves, not on graves in general, the aboriginal coming to the conclusion that the quickening powers of the buried ghost were used up, would decide to keep fresh ghosts going for agricultural purposes. Hence might gradually arise a habit of making a new grave annually, at the time which observation would show to be the best for sowing. In this new grave would be interred, not a person who happened to die then and there accidentally, but a victim deliberately slain in order to make the corn grow with vigour and luxuriance. By slow degrees it would be discovered that by digging further the corn would grow around as well as upon the actual grave of the victim, and thus there would gradually develop the cultivated field, the wider clearing, dug up or laboured by hand, and finally the ploughed field. Those who regard this idea as forced or fanciful are reminded by Mr. Allen that highly improbable causes are often the real ones, and that apparent plausibility is sometimes the worst possible recommendation of a psychological theory.

In many parts of the world there are records or survivals of customs which may be regarded as giving circumstantial evidence in support of Mr. Grant Allen's hypothesis, and in India they are especially numerous. Anthropologists are well aware that the Khuds of Orissa were accustomed to choose special victims known as Meriahs, and offer them up to ensure good harvests. The Meriah, who was often kept for years before being sacrified, was regarded as a consecrated being, and treated with extreme affection mingled with deference. A Meriah youth was given a wife who was herself a Meriah and their children were all brought up as victims. The periodical sacrifices were so arranged by the tribes and divisions of tribes, that each head of a family was enabled at least once a year to procure a shred of flesh for his field, generally about the time that his chief crop was laid down. Another caste, the Gouds, kidnapped Brahmin boys, and kept them as victims to be sacrificed on various occasions. At sowing and reaping, after a triumphal procession, one of the lads was killed by being punctured with a poisoned arrow; his blood was then sprinkled over the ploughed field or the ripe crops, and his flesh was sacramentally devoured. In these and many other instance that might be given no one dreamed of sowing the seed alone without the body of the victim; the concurrence of the two was considered necessary to produce the desired effect of germination and fertility. Indeed, until a comparatively late period, either the actual sacrifice or some vague remnant of it remained as an essential part of cultivation. As an instance of the last dying relics of the primitive superstition Mr. Gomme in his "Ethnology in Folklore" mentions that at some village festivals in Southern India, the priest, known as the Potraj, sacrifices a sacred buffalo, which is turned loose when a calf, and allowed to feed and roam about the village. The head of the buffalo is struck off at a single blow, and placed in front of the shrine of the village goddess. Around are placed vessels containing the different cereals, and hard by a heap of mixed grains with a drill plough in the centre. The carcase is then cut up into small pieces, and each cultivator receives a portion to bury in his field, simultaneously with the grain. Here we have the last stage of the same ritual which in the case of Khonds was performed with a human victim. Relics of a similar custom even survived in Devonshire till quite recently, a lamb being annually sacrificed at Holne, on Dartmoor, and at Kings Teignton. In fact, in almost every country in Europe ceremonies known as "Carrying out Death" are still observed. An effigy is substituted for the human victim, and is sometimes burned, sometimes buried piecemeal, and sometimes thrown into a river. In some parts of Austria a sheaf of corn does duty for the victim, and portions of it are buried in each field. In the Hartz mountains at similar ceremonies a living man is laid on a baking trough and carried with dirges to a grove, but a glass of brandy is substituted for him at the last moment. In other cases the man is covered lightly with straw as a symbol of burial. Perhaps, the most interesting case of all is the Russian ceremony of the funeral of Yarilo. A coffin containing a figure, representing Yarilo, is carried out of the town, followed by women chanting dirges, and is buried in the open fields. These and similar practices, both of the past and present, are the grounds upon which Mr. Grant Allen bases his conclusions. It now remains for scientists to determine whether this gifted author has really supplied the key to the discovery of the "Missing Link" in the evolution of agriculture.

A WRITER in *Chambers's Journal* gives an account of Asiatic emigration to the British colonies, which is both instructive and interesting. Emigration to the colonies from India and other Asiatic countries was practically unheard of in the earlier decades of the century. But once started, there has been a steady flow of enterprising Asiatics to the West Indies, the Cape, Mauritius, and Australia. Labour was wanted in those countries, and it was soon found that wages could be got by going abroad by those willing to work sufficient to raise them to greater affluence than could ever be hoped for by remaining at home. The Chinaman has already become ubiquitous; but it is concerning Indian emigrants that the article referred to teaches us most. The writer traces the demand for Asiatic immigrants to the colonies to the demand for labour caused by the abolition of negro-slavery. The West Indian colonies were first to discover that the liberated slaves would not work, and a number of Portuguese immigrants from Madeira were, in the case of British Guiana, at first introduced. The experiment succeeded "indifferently well." These people, though coming from a warm country, were hardly efficient as field labourers on the tropical, fever-stricken mud-flats of that colony. Already, however, attention had been directed to India and China, and arrangements were made with the Indian Government by which Indians might be imported under indenture, and at the end of their period of service, have the option of a free return passage. Part of the expense of this introduction was to be borne by the planters; part—as it was supposed to be likely to be generally beneficial—by their several colonial Governments. A somewhat similar arrangement was entered into, in some cases, with China, but has fallen through of late years, owing to a dispute with the Chinese authorities as to return passages. A few Chinese labourers there are at the present time, chiefly in Demerara; but nine-tenths of the labour supply in British Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica is derived from India. The Indian cooly is found to be industrious and more worthy of reliance abroad than in his native land. In tropical colonies, and in those which, though hardly tropical, have a large native population of inferior race to the Indian, the writer asserts that there can be no doubt that his presence has on the whole proved beneficial. It is an undoubted fact further, he says, that, in industries adapted to his capacity, the Indian shows greater energy than the white native of colder countries, and would, therefore, be much more likely, within those limits, to conduce to the general prosperity. Fortunately for himself, perhaps, the cooly does not become so formidable a competitor as the Chinaman, and he therefore suffers from fewer imposed disabilities. In the Cape and in Australia the native of India is not appreciated when he turns pedlar, and cuts down the prices of the wares he vends. The Natal Government, which formerly granted a cooly a free return passage at the expiry of his term of service, is responsible for such competition as is complained of there, yet in many parts of South Africa the cooly is almost absolutely indispensible. Even Fiji prefers Indian labour to Polynesian, and there is still room for many more emigrants than now leave the country. To the West Indies however, the cooly prefers to go, and this under a ten-years' indenture. For the first five years it seems he is assigned to one master; after that, he can choose his own employer. For the first month or so of his indenture—till, in fact, he is supposed to be inured to the change of climate—he is supplied with rations and tools, the cost of which is deducted from his earnings, if sufficient to cover it. After that period he is thrown on his own resources, except that when ill he is admitted free of charge into the hospital, with which all estates have to be furnished. Compulsory education is provided for his children. Everything is done by piece-work on most estates, and the remuneration for this is to a certain extent fixed by law. If the immigrant be fairly healthy and industrious, he generally contrives to bring back to his native country what is for him a considerable amount of savings. But in many cases we find he chooses to remain in the new country and directs his energies to the carrying out of those smaller industries which are not supposed to pay a white man. And in these he frequently acquires, if not wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, at least what to him is a considerable fortune.

SINCE the operations of Tantia Bhil and his gang were cut short by his execution the criminal reports of the Central Provinces have lost all their romance and even artistic murders have become rare. There has been a general decadence of that species of crime which novelists love, and coining—a mere scientific offence—is the principal feature of the report just out. Professional dacoity has died away and the nearest approach to it on the records of the past twelve months is an amateur attempt by which the participators therein succeeded only in getting into jail for seven years. They went with swords and guns to Saugor—a number of local budmashes they were—and having let off their firearms, an operation which alarmed the villagers little more than it did the possessors of those weapons they were—proceeding to imitate the dispersed followers of Tantia when the police interrupted further dramatic action. Central Province criminals have deteriorated into common pilferers who remove bangles from the limbs of sleeping women and children and snap up trifles from the verandahs of their wealthier neighbours' houses. The only murder capable of development to serve the purposes of a sensational writer was that at Bindrabun Temple which caused some commotion at the time. The victim was the high priest, and he was despatched in atrociously brutal manner. At the outset it seems the police were hampered in their enquiry, some of the leading members of the Hindu community, it was said, being interested in screening the murderers. This is a grave charge to make against prominent members of any body, but it was made at the time of the investigation and is reiterated by the Inspector General of Police. After much trouble, he says, the police were able to hit upon the guilty parties who were arrested and brought to justice. Coining, as has been said, was the prominent feature of last year's crime. The coiners came originally from Marwar, whence most people interested in money hail, and prior to their arrival had been uttering false coin in the adjoining foreign territory, which found its way in ordinary course of business into the hands of cultivators from whom purchases of grain were made, thence to the malguzars and eventually into the Government Treasury, where the fraud was detected, the attention of the District Superintendent being drawn to the matter. The base rupees found in circulation are described as being of peculiar manufacture with an alloy of bell metal, which gave them the ring of the real silver coin. The resemblance between the spurious and the genuine article was greater than that of the other imitations heretofore made, and the moulding was also better; so that it was difficult to distinguish one from the other by the sound, or the feel of the surface, the only perceptible difference being in the weight. A strict watch was accordingly kept along the borders of the district, and three men were eventually arrested, whose mode of operation was to make a purchase and tender a foreign coin in payment. On this being refused they pretended not to know what a Government rupee was like, and asked to be allowed to see some. On this the unsuspecting villager or shopman handed them a rupee or so to look at, which was passed from one to another for examination, during which time the false coin was substituted for the genuine, when the rupees were given back with the remark that they had none of that kind. As this method of passing these skilfully fabricated coins was so ingenious it is the opinion of the Chief Commissioner that the culprits when caught were unsatisfactorily dealt with. In Narsinghpur substantial sentences were awarded in two of these cases, but in Saugor the very inadequate sentence of six months' imprisonment was passed in three such cases, and in Chhindwara comparatively light sentences were inflicted for exactly the same practice; while in Jubbulpore the police, "by gross mismanagement," to use the Chief Commissioner's words, contrived to let the coining gang escape altogether. The Chief Commissioner expects the magistracy and police, he tells them, to realise that some degree of promptitude and severity is needed in dealing with an extensively-organised swindle of this type. The offenders would have received as much as they coined pice on this side of India.

SEVERAL candidates have come forward for election at the ensuing general election of sixteen members of the Corporation by the Justices of the Peace, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr. P. N. Wadia, and Mr. L. J. E. De Souza.

PROBABLY towards the end of this month, or in the beginning of the next, a public meeting will be called by the Presidency Association for the purpose of protesting against Mr. Fowler's recent despatch on the subject of simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service.

A DEPUTATION of Persian Zoroastrians, residing in Bombay, waited upon the acting Consul General at his bungalow, at Mazagon, and recounted to him the hardships and tyranny to which their relations and co-religionists are subjected in Yezd. They also handed in a petition in Persian to be presented to Shahzada Zelai-Sultan, the Governor of Yezd, and a son of the Shah of Persia, and requested that in the meantime a telegram be despatched to the Shahzada on the subject of the petition. The Consul-General undertook to forward the petition in due course, and has meanwhile despatched to Ispahan a telegram in French.

A DIFFERENCE of opinion arose at the High Court between the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade in disposing of an appeal in a murder case, in which Mr. R. A. Lamb, Joint Sessions Judge of Kolaba, had convicted one Gungadhar Narayen of murder and sentenced him to death. Another, man named Shivram, was found guilty by the Joint Sessions Judge, in connection with the murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life. Their lordships concurred in reversing the conviction of and the sentence passed upon Shivram. In regard, however, to the prisoner Gungadhar Narayen their lordships differed in opinion. Mr. Justice Jardine was for reversing the conviction and sentence, and discharging the accused. Mr. Justice Ranade was for reversing the conviction and sentence for murder, but would convict the prisoner of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentence him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Owing to the difference of opinion between the two judges, the matter was referred for the opinion of Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, who agreed with the opinion of Mr. Justice Jardine. The accused was therefore directed to be discharged.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

FURTHER FIGHTING AT YASHAN.

ROUT OF THE CHINESE.

TOKIO, Aug. 4.

According to intelligence received here the Japanese troops again attacked the Chinese entrenched positions at Yashan, on the 29th ultimo. The defenders numbered three thousand men. After five hours' fighting the Chinese were routed with a loss of five hundred men. The Japanese also capturing four guns and a quantity of war material. The loss on the Japanese side was eighty.

CONSULAR PROTECTION TO THE SUBJECTS OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 3.

The United States Government has undertaken to give consular protection to the Japanese subjects in China, and to the Chinese subjects in Japan.

WITNESSING THE SINKING OF THE KOWSHING.

The German gun-boat Itlis witnessed the sinking of the transport Kowshing, and succeeded in rescuing 150 men from drowning.

FOREIGN CRUISERS ORDERED TO COREA.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

One Spanish and three German cruisers have been ordered to proceed to Corea.

CHINA RE-ASSERTS HER CLAIMS OVER COREA.

PEKIN, Aug. 4.

An Imperial Edict has been issued which affirms the claims of China to the suzerainty of Corea, and invests Prince Li-Hung-Chang with the control of the military authorities, and of the measures to be taken to protect the rights of the Empire.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and ninety-eight runs. Somerset defeated Kent by thirty-seven runs, and Sussex by one hundred and ten runs.

THE ITALIAN ASSASSIN SANTO.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

The Assize Court of the Department of Rhone has sentenced Caserio Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, to death.

THE BENGAL-ASSAM RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.

The first tunnel heading towards Assam of the Bengal-Assam Railway was knocked through yesterday.

CHOLERA IN THE GORAKHPUR JAIL.

Owing to outbreak of cholera in the Gorakhpur Jail it has been hastily cleared of its occupants. Over 700 convicts are now out in camp.

CHOLERA AT ALLAHABAD.

Cholera is raging here terribly. Over 200 seizures occur daily, nearly all proving fatal. The mortality is confined chiefly to children and young men and women. The city and suburbs are in a state of panic. The authorities are doing all they can to arrest the progress of the scourge.

THE BEDDY DIVORCE CASE.

The Beddy divorce suit was continued yesterday at Agra, when Mrs. Beddy concluded her evidence, which recounted a series of brutal treatment on her husband's part, extending over a long period. To-day counsel was to sum up the case.

Aug. 5.

The divorce suit of Beddy *vs.* Beddy and Denvers was concluded yesterday, when Beddy, who was present in court again, made a statement admitting adultery but denied cruelty, adding "the why and where, I committed adultery is best known to petitioner and myself." Mr. Colvin, on behalf of the petitioner, then summed up in scathing terms saying the reason why Beddy refused to go into the witness-box and deny the allegations made against him on oath was because he feared the pains of penalties of perjury, both the charges of adultery and cruelty being fully established, Mr. Colvin asked for a decree *nisi*. Judgment will be delivered to-morrow.

FIRE ON THE S.S. MALDA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

The English mail steamer Malda, which left yesterday for Calcutta, has to put back on account of fire when off Krishna light. The chief officer noticed smoke coming from No. 2 hold; and as it increased it was thought advisable to return. The deck passengers were sent aft, and behaved well, some helping with hose. The Malda was berthed in the Pegu river; and the mails and passengers were removed to the coast boat Kistna, which left direct for Calcutta, where she should arrive on Tuesday afternoon. As soon the Malda cast anchor the port steamer Firefly was alongside of her, and pumped water into the hold all night, and the fire is now subdued. Beyond the cargo in No. 2 hold very little damage has been done. The fire reached No. 1 hold, where some oil was stored, but was subdued before it ignited.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

The polo tournament opens here on the 10th September. The Maharaja of Patiala and the Maharaja of Jodhpur have both entered their teams. Major Beatson belonging to the latter team is on furlough. The 7th Hussars have also entered their team. The Durham Light Infantry are sending the team, which won the Infantry Cup at Lucknow this year. The Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas are both expected to send teams; possibly the team of the 2nd Lancers will also compete. A large meeting is expected. Captain Lecky is honorary secretary.

The local tournament which commences on the 27th August, is confined to regiments and batteries of the Poona district—the Poona Horse, the 2nd Lancers, and the R. A. at Kirkee. The Leinsters and the Yorkshires will probably be teams in addition to the A.-D.-C.'s team.

A RACING MATCH.

A racing match has been arranged between Baron Marrow and Major Blomfield, Rs. 500 aside, to be run on the 11th instant over two miles of country between Yerrowda and The Sisters. Captain Murphy will select the course. Baron Marrow scales 13 stone and Major Blomfield 11 stone 7 lbs., but taking weight for inches.

OBSTRUCTION ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

The line on the Bhore Ghat was blocked this morning. The first train from Bombay passed clear, but the second reached Poona four hours later. The obstruction is now being removed.

THEATRICALS IN POONA.

Mrs. Nairne organised a capital two-evenings performance of amateur theatricals at the Gymkhana, for the benefit of the Sassoon Hospital. H. E. the Governor and H. E. General Nairne were present. A large sum is expected to be realised. The houses were both good, especially the Friday performance being greatly appreciated.

CHOLERA IN POONA.

Several cases of cholera have been reported from Poona city. During the last day or two some fatal cases amongst native children have been recorded there.

BILLS BEFORE THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

Further amendments have been proposed with regard to the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Bill and Fugitive Criminals Surrender Bill are to be taken into consideration almost at once. When these Bills will be finally drafted various reports on the administration of the Civil Justice in all provinces and local administrations are now being received and considered by the Government of India.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

A telegram received this morning states that percolation is increasing with great rapidity in the Gohna Lake.

FUNDS FOR THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

Efforts will shortly be made to raise money in India in aid of funds of the Bimetallic League. This league is working now especially in the interests of India, and has hitherto been maintained solely at the expense of leaders of the bimetallic party in England.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

The following troops have seen detailed for escort to the Waziristan Delimitation Commission, and will assemble at Dera Ismail Khan by the 1st October next:—1st Squadron 1st Punjab Cavalry; No. 3, Peshawar Mountain Battery; No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers; 3rd Sikh Infantry; 20th Punjab Infantry; and 1st Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles. The 38th Dogras will also move from Sialkote to Dera Ismail Khan for duty during the absence of the escorts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this evening.

SUEZ, Aug. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 4.

The French mail steamer Eridan, arrived from Calcutta.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's s. s. Bisagno left Hongkong, at 6 p.m., to-day, for Singapore, Penang, and Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ par cent. Consols	101¾
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 1-8
Bar Silver	28 11-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	60,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	18,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,205,000	"
" Surats	29,000	"

LANDSLIPS NEAR MUSSOORIE.

Heavy and almost continuous rain has been falling at Mussoorie since about noon of Thursday last, some sixteen inches having been recorded. The road through Sevaliks has been completely blocked, from the tunnel to Mohun, by a succession of very heavy slips. The first slip occurs on the south side of the tunnel, some twenty yards long, between that and Lundy Bora. There are two small slips between Lundi Bora and Mohun, and a succession of heavy slips, and the road in many places between the slips is cut up and strewn with rubbish, resembling the bed of a river. At Toon Bora the slips and blocks are the heaviest, and very little of the road is visible. The only means of getting through from Lundi Bora to Mohun, some eight miles, is by walking along the bed of the river. Many reports are floating about of people having been killed, but as far as ascertained they are unconfirmed. In some of the slips mules and possibly some mule drivers, have been buried; also one dak gari has been buried, but the passengers got out before this happened. It is expected that the road will not be opened for wheeled traffic for one month at least. Arrangements are being made by Messrs. Smith, Rodwell and Company for ponies and dandies to tranship tonga passengers across the break. A telegram has been received stopping through-booking of goods for the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway owing to a breach on the line at 573 mile, near the Soleim bridge between Landhaura and Lakser. Heavy rain is still falling.

THE PROPOSED OVERBRIDGE NEAR THE HINDU CREMATION GROUND.

We understand that Government have now instructed the Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, to construct on the Queen's Road, three foot-overbridges, to which reference was made in these columns a short time since. One of the overbridge is to be at the south of the Marine Lines Railway Station, another at the site of the present level crossing, opposite the Hindu cremation ground, and the third at the entrance opposite the Thakurdwar Road. His Excellency Lord Harris has been affording all the facilities in his power to the three Native gymkhanas now to be seen on the Kennedy Sea-face, and we are informed advantage is to be taken of this opportunity, to give an overbridge to the Native sporting community. On the instructions of Government, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, has intimated to the respective secretaries the construction of the overbridges aforementioned, and the Hindu Gymkhana has already brought to the notice of the Government that the construction of the overbridge at the crossing, which is used by Hindu mourners for depositing ashes, &c., of the departed in the sea, is open to objection. It is hoped that Government when issuing final orders on the subject will alter the site to any of the two following points:—(1) At the co-terminal boundary of the Islam and Hindu Gymkhanas; or (2) at the northern limit of the Hindu Gymkhana. This, it is urged, will not only afford easy means of access both to the public and the members of the gymkhanas, but prevent the possibility of any friction between ordinary pedestrians and the Hindu mourners.

Poetry is a hardy plant that grows anywhere. It flourishes as well amid the dismembered carcasses of the meat market in Smithfiel (says the *Daily Telegraph*) as among the bees of Hymettus. Mr. George H. Hutt, police-constable, attached to the London Central Markets, is conspicuous proof that the contemplation of English-fed well-fattened beef and mutton, to say nothing of Australian, may develop the Muses as much as the Isles of Greece or the lambs at play on Eton Fields. Mr. Hutt has taken the public into his confidence, not only in reference to the merits of his poetry, but respecting the influences which retard the growth of the poetic sentiment in a constable. He says: "My belief is that true poetry consists of the quintessence of pure thought portrayed in words and embellished with the power and gift of a beautiful imagination, but alas! my general surroundings, I am afraid, have long ago obliterated what little I may have possessed of that rare and precious extract. (This is a sentiment of self-abnegation which all poets assume.) During my police life I have endeavoured to cultivate my gift both in rhythm and rhyme; the spondee, trochee, rambic, dactyl, and hexameter being no strangers to me, although I think the most correct poetry is found without rhyme at all, namely, blank verse. It is gratifying to me to state that the greater part of my simple essays have proved successful, while the surplus derived from the sale of those published has been devoted to charitable objects. Here I may mention that a City police-officer is not allowed to earn anything otherwise than as a police-man, not even by literary labour, so you see he is handicapped should he write for a charitable purpose. He must first obtain the permission of the Commissioner before publishing a work."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Hydaspes, Captain E. Gordon, with the Overland Mails of 20th July, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 1 o'clock, this morning. She brought the following passengers:—

From Brindisi.

Sir W. S A Lockhart, K C B, C S I
Mr Durst
Mr S W Edgerley
Mr R W Louis
Mr J Hutchinson
Mr J R Rutherford
Mr Lovatt Thomas
Mr C R George
Mr T Phillips
Mr H H Sheppard
Major J J Phillips
Col W M Campbell
Mr J W L Toozs
Mr J Short
Sir E H H Collen, K C I E
Capt A W Wilkinson
Mr D Billings
Mr H D Abercrombie
Mr Lewis Moore
Mr and Mrs Cloete
Capt Swanson
Mr W R Sullivan
Major R O Lloyd
Mr McInnes
Mr J H Cox
Mr J R Bapty
Mr H Monie
Mrs Elise Moira and infant
Mr Seth
Mr C E Braiger
Mr W. Ritchie
Mr T W Perrott
Mr and Mrs Atkinson
Mr and Miss J Hubbard
Mr A Chatterton

From Aden.—Lieut M S Welby.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*For the week ending July 20.*)

The son of the Duke and Duchess of York was christened on July 16, his name being Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David.

Despatches relating to the Anglo-Belgian Agreement, to which Germany took such serious objection, have been issued by the Foreign Office.

Sir E. Grey has promised that the papers relating to France and Siam will be published very shortly.

There is little change on the Corean situation, though a new element has been introduced by the reported attacks by Japanese troops on a British Representative.

The cholera has re-appeared at several places in Europe, and in St. Petersburg the mortality has become heavy.

Lord Salisbury's Aliens Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords, by 89 to 37.

Urgency for the new Anti-Anarchist Bill was voted by the French Chamber on July 18 by 279 to 167.

The Finance Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on July 17 by 283 to 263.

In a letter to M. Leon Say Mr. Gladstone regrets the ground lost by Free Trade in the last twenty-five or thirty years.

The railway strike in America has collapsed utterly, and the leaders are in custody.

The Bisley Meeting has been very largely spoiled by wet weather.

The Eton and Harrow Match was also spoiled by the weather, the match ending in a draw.

A long letter suggesting what France might do in Madagascar has been addressed to us by the Editor of the *Madagascar News*.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. J. W. B. Dykes, late M.C.S.; Mr. J. D. Robinson, late M.C.S.; Major-General G. E. H. Beauchamp, Madras Army; Major-General H. P. Hutton; Major-General W. Newman, late R.A.; Canon McDermot; Alderman W. Robinson; Mr. W. H. Worthington; Duke of Seville; M. Leconte de Lisle.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some months ago a circular was issued to the employés of the G. I. P. Railway, through the heads of the various departments, accompanied by a form to fill up, entitling them, in view of the exchange, to compensation allowance; the allowance to begin with June 1893. After much expectant anxiety we were informed that only those drawing Rs. 201 or over would receive the grant. This, in plain English means that those who already draw a good salary and those who draw a princely salary will get an increase. The General Traffic Manager drawing a salary of Rs. 2,200 monthly received back compensations of Rs. 2,600 on August 1, while the Passenger Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 1,800 had Rs. 2,100 awarded him, and thus right through till it reaches those who really need it. Guards, station-masters, drivers, firemen, &c., who draw less than Rs. 201 do not benefit by this act of railway officials being kind to themselves. If the rules granting compensation were reversed, and all drawing less than Rs. 300 with five years' of faithful service received a grant this would be simple justice to those who slave day and night seven days a week to roll in money for the shareholders. The B. B. and C. I. Railway, about a month ago, without disappointing circulars or any demonstration, liberally granted their employés the compensation allowance, thus winning the respect and gratitude of all. May we, on the G. I. P. Railway, also soon enjoy the same blessing, and your petitioner will ever pray for the salvation, long life, and prosperity of his kind superiors. I beg to sign myself for obvious reasons

LINE CLEAR.

SION'S DISADVANTAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you be so good and kindly ventilate the following grievance of the residents of Sion. The post and telegraph office which serves us is in another village, named Dharavie, *i.e.*, about two miles away. The inconvenience caused to the residents in posting and receiving letters, transacting other business, is very great, owing to the distance which has to be traversed to and from the post office; but this is not all, in the wet weather this inconvenience is intensified hundred-fold. May I request that the authorities concerned to deal fairly with both Sion and Dharavie villages, *viz.*, by placing the post office in a central position between the two villages. If this is done our ever-indulgent Post Master of Bombay will earn unanimously the gratitude of the residents of Sion,—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	...
Teheran	5	1	55 p.m.	..	36
Suez	5	1	5 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 5th August, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	16	..	3
" Karachi	...	6	...	3
" Madras	...	15	...	2

Really of late Mr. Balfour's chaff is almost the only thing that lends any salt to the Parliamentary debates. It is judiciously delivered in small doses, in order to maintain the life that has almost been taken away by the long and weary incursions of the "Busy Bees." Recently, Sir John Rigby had been defending some clause in his highly technical way, when Mr. Balfour jumped up and took on the air of the virtuous but thwarted Radical. "Here are we proposing a moderate measure of reform—and behold! what happens? It is opposed by the chief Government lawyer! There is nothing like the Toryism of these lawyers! It is unapproachable! Across all their politics comes the naked Conservatism of the law Courts! Their procedure must be kept intact at all costs! Nothing must be injured there! Their mainstay in this House is the incompetence of the law!" Mr. Balfour rarely lets an opportunity pass without demonstrating that his feelings towards the lawyers as a class are not those of a pious affection; but this outbreak was quaint and amusing.

Never did a young couple start with more harmony upon the hazardous adventure of married life than Mdlle. Alice Montigny, niece of M. Ambroise Thomas, and M. Lafont, the well-known sculptor. No sooner had the priest blessed their union in the appropriate fane of Sainte Cecile, when the sacred edifice was converted into a concert-room. Saint-Saens improvised a march on the grand organ; Faure sang the Paternoster, Friedermeyer "O Salutaris Hostia;" Messrs. Remy and Delsart rendered with violin and cello a movement from "Mignon;" M. Taffanel, the flautist, gave an aria by Bach; and finally the entire cello class of the Conservatoire executed in unison a work of the same master. Everybody, including the bride and the bridegroom, appears to have been delighted, but it is to be hoped that fashion of musical weddings will not be extended to this country. The service is trying enough without a *matinee musicale* to follow.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* KATHIAWAR.

The match between the Bombay Gymkhana and Kathiawar was resumed on Saturday, at noon, before a crowd of spectators, whose number increased considerably in the afternoon. There was no excitement attaching to the resumption of the game, as it was considered almost a foregone conclusion, that Kathiawar would have no chance of a second innings; and that they would be defeated by more than a hundred runs at the least. But the exceptional success of Sinclair, who was almost unplayable, and Hemo, who became nearly as destructive, caused an exciting finish and the end of the game was watched with great interest by the vast crowd of people present. The Gymkhana men, though very formidable in batting strength, could not make more than 34 runs against the effective bowling of Sinclair and Hemo, who were of course at a great advantage owing to the condition of the wicket. On Friday evening when the stumps were drawn, the home team had scored ten runs with two wickets down. On Saturday, on the game being resumed, the two not-outs over-night, Brooks and Hancock, went in; but before they could do anything Brooks was sent back to the pavilion, being given l-b-w to Sinclair. Greig followed him, and each of the batsmen sent the bowlers to the boundary. Just as things were looking favourable for the home team Greig was caught at the wicket off Sinclair. With the return of Greig to the tent all hopes seemed gone for the Gymkhana team of approaching a respectable total in their second venture. Hancock was made to follow his partner Greig, and a complete disaster set in. Cheetham who was expected to make a stand as he usually does, was very cleverly held by Bapasola at long-off. This "catch" was a very well judged one, and shows that Bapasola, who has been so very popular among the Bombay native cricketers still continues to be a smart hand at making sensational catches. The four most reliable bats being thus dismissed before twenty was telegraphed, the general opinion soon turned in favour of the visitors. The spectators cheered them warmly and encouraged them in every way. It is a singular circumstance that spectators in Bombay are always ready to applaud and cheer any visiting team, while the Gymkhana, however well they play, receive no such marks of appreciation. Rain interfered with the game for a few minutes, and rendered the ground rather more unfavourable for the batsmen, and as a consequence, the last four wickets fell for only one run. Sinclair and Hemo were very much encouraged by the success they had in the beginning, on the resumption of the game, and they were supported by the fielding which showed some improvement on the previous day; consequently, the Gymkhana only put together a very small total of 37 runs in their second venture. The visitors commenced their final innings, 113 behind their rivals. With the exception of Sinclair, Ogadh and Hemo, none of the visitors made a better show; the above-named three gentlemen scored 20, 25, and 25, respectively. Twenty extras, allowed by the Gymkhana, was a great assistance to the visitors who only fell short of 6 runs to win the match. They played with more pluck and zeal in the second venture and ran up the total to 108. The match thus ended in favour of the home team by six runs. The following is the detailed report of the game:—

Brooks and Hancock, the two not-outs overnight, resumed play. Before anything was added to the score, which stood at 10 only, Brooks was given l-b-w to Sinclair (10-3-10). Greig filled the vacancy, and he and Hancock each got a four. This pair did not remain long at the wickets, and Greig, from whom a good deal was expected was very smartly held behind the wicket by Ashby, off Sinclair, (18-4-4). Cheetham took his place at the wicket, and when he scored one, Sinclair clean-bowled Hancock, whose bails went several yards away from the stumps, (19-5-4). Before another run was added to the score Cheetham was held at long-on by Bapasola, who deserves great credit for properly estimating it, and smartly holding it, (19-6-1). The Gymkhana lost six wickets at a quarter-past twelve, and a shower of rain stopped play for a few minutes. The game being resumed, a few strokes were made by Captain Smith, the only man on the home team, who played with ease against the Rumpton and Wadhwan "boys." St. Paul very soon allowed his wooden yard to be spoiled by Hemo, (26-7-1). Macbeth succumbed to the same bowler who sent a very beautiful break from the off, (28-8-0). Benson was dismissed for a duck, by Sinclair, and Hemo disposed of Beaumont for 0. Smith carried his bat for 10, and it was probable he would have run up the figure if his men had properly supported him. Sinclair and Hemo thus found the spongy ground more suitable for their curly and break bowlings. The home team had to quit possession of the wickets in about three-quarters of an hour.

A hundred and thirteen runs behind, the visitors took their second chance at the wicket. They sent out their men in the same order as in the first innings, and the Gymkhana entrusted the attack to Greig and Cheetham. Souter who was more defensive than offensive was the first to return home with a zero. Bapasola, from whom much was expected, scored only 5 runs. While trying to slog Cheetham he played on and retired, (6-2-5). Ashby took his place, but Cheetham succeeded in disposing him off for six only. Cheetham was seen bowling with remarkable calculation. He found out a batsman's weak point very quickly, and was sure to take him in by one way or another. Rain interfered for a while, and there being no hopes of the clouds rolling by soon, it was deemed advisable to adjourn for lunch. Play being resumed at three o'clock, Vajesing was given notice to quit, he being clean bowled by Greig, (12-4-1). Sinclair and Waddington were now partners. Several maidens being played, Cheetham at last succeeded in taking Waddington, (19-5-4). Honeyford filled the vacancy. Sinclair who seemed well set, skied Benson, who had relieved Greig of the leather. The chance was missed by Brooks who was too far to take it. Honeyford was taken in his stead by the new bowler, (40-6-2). Ogadh now joined Sinclair, while Hancock was given the ball, relieving Cheetham of it. The new bowler was fortunate in dismissing Sinclair who played a splendid game as regards quality and quantity, (46-7-20). Hemo came in his place, and some lively game was seen. Between them they knocked up 50, each contributing 25. Changes were again effected in the bowling, and the pair was dismissed when the score reached, (108-8-25). McCausland and Shivshanker scored nothing, and the innings closed for 108—thus leaving the Gymkhana to win by six runs.

The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Greig, b Hemo	25	c Ashby, b Sinclair	4
Mr J C Brooks, b Sinclair	21	l-b-w Sinclair	10
Mr Cheetham, c Oghad, b Hemo	8	c Bapasola, b Hemo	1
Capt Smith, b Sinclair	27	not out	10
Mr St. Paul, c Waddington, b Hemo	11	b Hemo	1
Capt Wright, b Sinclair	10	b Hemo	0
Capt Benson, b Sinclair	0	b Sinclair	0
Mr Macbeth, l-b-w b Hemo	4	b Hemo	0
Lieut Hancock, not out	5	b Sinclair	4
Lieut Creagh, b Sinclair	0	c Ashby, b Sinclair	0
Lieut Beaumont, b Sinclair	0	b Hemo	0
Extras	24	Extras	7
Total	138	Total	37

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Sinclair	90	33	5	6
Oghad	15	12	1	0
Shivshanker	30	12	1	0
Bapasola	20	13	1	0
Hemo	75	44	4	4

KATHIAWAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Souter, b Cheetham	11	b Cheetham	0
Mr Vajesing, c and b Cheetham	11	b Greig	1
Mr Bapasola, run out	9	b Cheetham	5
Capt Ashby, b Cheetham	4	b Cheetham	6
Mr Sinclair, b Greig	0	c Benson, b Hancock	20
Mr Waddington, b Cheetham	1	b Cheetham	4
Mr Honeyford, b Cheetham	0	b Benson	2
Mr Oghad, st Macbeth, b Greig	8	c Wright, b Hancock	25
Mr McCausland, st Macbeth, b Greig	3	not out	0
Mr Hemo, c Greig, b Cheetham	13	st Macbeth, b Cheetham	25
Mr Shivshanker, not out	0	c Benson, b Cheetham	0
Extras	1	Extras	20
Total	61	Total	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Beaumont	50	9	4	0
Cheetham	86	40	6	6
Greig	45	11	6	3

Many charitable institutions benefit under the will of the late Mrs. Mary Elridge, of Oak Lawn, Clapham Park. Testatrix bequeaths the reversionary interest of seven thousand pounds in India Stock between Guy's Hospital and the London Hospital. She devises freehold houses and properties in Queen's-road and Douglas Place, Bayswater, to the Seamen's Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, and St. George's Hospital. The residue of her estate she leaves to the British Home for Incurables, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the National Hospital for Paralytics and Epileptics, and the Charity Organisation Society in equal parts.

THE STATUS OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

The following memorial has been addressed by the Medical Association of India established in Calcutta to H. E. the Viceroy:—

Sheweth,—That we, the President and Honorary Joint Secretaries, on behalf of the Committee and Members of the Medical Association of India, beg to approach your Excellency with a representation in regard to the grievances of that very deserving class of public servants in this country known as Assistant-Surgeons.

The many reforms which local Governments have initiated and carried to a successful issue, in recent years, encourage us in the hope that we shall not have to appeal to your Excellency in vain, for the institution of an independent enquiry into the position, pay, and emoluments and retiring pensions of those on whose behalf we take the liberty of addressing you.

While other departments of the public service, under every local administration, have undergone considerable reformation in regard to status and emoluments, the claims of those in the Medical Service of the Government have been ignored, except till his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal appointed a Commission to enquire into the long-standing grievances of Hospital Assistants. These Subordinates form the lowest grade of the Medical servants of Government, and we can only hope that a commencement having been made by a local Government at the lowest rung, the Government of India will be disposed to insist upon similar efforts in regard to the higher official grades, and other members of the medical profession. We beg to assure your Excellency that, if an unprejudiced enquiry is instituted into the claims which the Assistant-Surgeons urge for consideration by Government, the result will be a convincing advocacy for reform.

We plead with your Excellency for the appointment of such an enquiry, on lines similar to the Commission which was entrusted with the consideration of the question of the grievances of Hospital-Assistants, and, if it is possible for your Excellency to see your way to concede to our request, we would urge that there should be appointed, as members of the Commission, prominent retired Assistant-Surgeons. Not that we for a moment doubt that independent medical officials would further the cause we have at heart, but those who have themselves been Assistant-Surgeons, and have had personal experience of the disabilities under which they laboured during their official careers, would be best fitted to draw up a scheme for the reorganisation of their service.

It would be impossible within the limited space of this petition to urge all that the Association desires to place before your Excellency in reference to the subject-matter of their appeal to you. Even briefly stated, the many grounds upon which it would have to base its plea for reform would weary your Excellency.

The Association, therefore, desires in this representation to do no more than to plead for a Commission, to enquire into the disabilities under which the Assistant-Surgeons in the service of the Government labour. The members assure your Excellency that those disabilities are not imaginary, or of recent occurrence. They are only too real, and press with undue severity upon perhaps the best educated, the hardest worked, and the most loyal servants of the State. We say nothing of the humane and healing spirit of their profession. Then again the prospects and emoluments of the service remain to-day as they were, when the service was first called into existence, half a century ago, and while the servants of Government in every other department have had their status and prospects advanced, the claims of those, who heal the sick and afflicted, and carry light, and hope, and blessing into the homes of the millions of the people, have, up to now, not been considered worthy of advancement.

In educational qualifications the Assistant-Surgeons are in no way inferior to the great majority of those who fill the grades of the Deputy Magistracy and Deputy Collectorships in the country. The former are compelled to undergo a longer and more crucial collegiate course, to bear a severe strain of hospital walking, and to pass not once, but again and again, public examinations, their success in which does stamp them as men possessed of intellect of no mean order. And after they have successfully passed through every stage of the educational tests to which they have to submit, they start as Assistant-Surgeons on Rs. 50, and no matter how useful and energetic, and distinguished their subsequent careers, they can never rise beyond a salary of Rs. 200 to 300 per mensem. On the other hand, the Deputy Magistrate and the Deputy Collector, who is in no way his superior in ability, starts on Rs. 200, and may rise solely by right of seniority to Rs. 800 or even Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

This is only one instance of the grievances which the Association desires to place before your Excellency. We could multiply the disadvantages of Assistant-Surgeons by scores, and yet not exhaust the list. But we will not weary your Excellency with their statement in this appeal to you. We are prepared, however, if your Excellency desires it, to draw up a detailed statement and submit it for your consideration. Meanwhile, we beg again to assure your Excellency that the grievances of the servants of the State to whom we refer are real, and press for reform, and we repeat the hope that our appeal to you will meet with your Excellency's kind consideration.

We know whom we have the privilege of addressing. We have knowledge of the earnest spirit in which, ever since your Excellency undertook to govern this country you have set yourself steadily to introduce reform and repress abuse. The case we have ventured to lay before your Excellency for reform admits of no doubt, as to the urgent necessity there is for change, and if we have impressed your Excellency that that necessity exists, we may safely leave the issue to your decision. For we are satisfied, as we have said before, that if we have made out a case—and we have endeavoured to do so with all the earnestness we can command—your Excellency will not allow our appeal to you to have been made to no purpose.—We have, &c.,

(Sd.) Juggo Bounder Bose, M.D., President.
(do.) A. L. Sandel, M.B., } Secretaries.
(do.) Lawrence Fernandez, M.D., } Secretaries.
Calcutta, 31st July, 1894.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain E. Bickford, R. A., has been appointed Adjutant and Instructor in Gunnery at Rangoon.

Captain G. C. Feildon, Seaforth Highlanders, is appointed Adjutant of the 1st Sutherland Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jervis, R. A., has been transferred from home to the Indian establishment, and posted to the command of the Royal Artillery at Lucknow.

Captains N. H. S. Lowe, and H. C. W. Beeching, West Kent Regiment, exchange Battalions, but the former remains with the 2nd Battalion till next trooping season.

The half squadron of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, now in Calcutta, leaves on the 4th December, railing to Assensol and thence marching, reaching Allahabad on the 11th January.

Colonel West, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has been permitted to retire with effect from 8th June on an Indian pension of £600 per annum, and an extra annuity of £290.

The squadron of the 5th Bengal Cavalry under orders for Calcutta leaves Nowgong on the 8th October, marching to Assensol and thence railing, reaching Calcutta on the 3rd December.

Major Ryan has been transferred from No. 11 Company, Southern Division, to No 14 Company, Eastern Division, and Major Tylden from No. 14 Company, Eastern Divsion, to the 6th Field Battery.

A new edition of the Queen's Regulations will be published in the course of the present year. The home authorities have for years been following India in the matter of musketry, and now apparently they are trying to outvie it in the issue of Revised Regulations and Warrants.

It is rumoured that on the reorganisation of commands coming into force in April next soldier-clerks will be employed in all military offices, on a staff salary of Rs. 30 per mensem, and that the services of native clerks now borne on the establishments of head-quarter offices will be dispensed with.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—In India.—Colonel G. R. J. Shakespar, Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawalpindi, for 60 days; Major R. H. Morrison, 18th Hussars, and Lieutenant H. A. Cooper, 1st Sikh Infantry, for 90 days. *Out of India.*—Lieutenant Bindloss, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for 76 days. Lieutenant N. Stewart, 18th Hussars, granted an extension of leave to the 29th proximo.

The Secretary of State for War, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, has notified that second lieutenants of over two years and three months' service from date of first commission will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant on appointment to the Indian Staff Corps, provided they have passed in the native languages by the lower standard. Officers above the rank of second lieutenant will carry with them the rank they hold on appointment to the Staff Corps.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—2nd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant E. G Vaughan, to be Wing Officer, remaining seconded; Lieutenant C. N. Baker to be Wing Officer vice Vaughan. 28th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant J. C. M. Wheeler is confirmed as Wing Officer. 4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H. W Cooke (from 28th Punjab Infantry) to be permanent Wing Officer. 3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. C. Sherer is confirmed as Squadron Officer. 44th Gurkas.—Lieutenant Baldwin to be permanent Wing Officer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A despatch from the Secretary of State dealing with the Behar cadastral survey, has reached the Government of India. In it consent is given to the Government's bearing a large proportion of the cost of survey, and this proportion, we understand, will probably be one-fourth of the whole. The point upon which both the Government of India and the Bengal Government were unanimous, namely, that the record should be maintained, has been confirmed by the Secretary of State, who considers that it would be desirable, if possible, that such maintenance should be carried out without the imposition of a cess. An attempt will accordingly be made to meet the wishes of the India Office in this respect. It is satisfactory to note that the maintenance of the record is made an essential point. If it cannot be carried out by the voluntary action of those interested in the land, other and more effective steps in accordance with the system prevailing in other provinces will have to be adopted.

The floods in the Punjab still continue. The bridge at Balakot across the Khagan river has been carried away, and several villages near Ferozepore have been submerged.

During the Viceroy's visit to Quetta an interesting operation of attack upon one of the forts in the Belali lines will probably be carried out.

The Bill amending the Indian articles of war and that connected with the abolition of the Presidency Commands, are likely to be introduced into the Legislative Council at Simla during the current month.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, who leave India next trooping season for Singapore, will be conveyed from Calcutta by a Colonial transport. The date of the departure of the Rifle Brigade from Calcutta for Hongkong has not yet been fixed.

The Secretary of State has approved of the proposal of the Government of India to amend the Marine regulations, so as to provide that promotion to the grade of Commander in the Royal Marine shall in future be made by selection.

The following officers have been appointed Probationers for the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants Brown (Wiltshire Regiment), Sarel (Royal Scots Fusiliers), Swifte (Devonshire Regiment), McCaskill (Royal Irish Regiment), and A. A. James (Scottish Borderers).

In the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield contest the first of the semi-final ties was played off on Thursday evening, when the 1st Rifle Brigade, stationed at Fort William, defeated the 21st Southern Division Royal Artillery, from Allahabad, by two goals to love. The game was very even in the first half, and the weather was excellent; the ground also was in first-rate condition.

The ordinary pleasant station of Mhow is at present under a visitation of enteric in its worst form—that form in which it seems to take the character of an infectious epidemic rather than of diseases of the fever class. In the last ten days of July twelve deaths had occurred, and there were forty more cases in hospital, of which five at least were expected to terminate fatally in a few days, if not hours. A distressing peculiarity of the outbreak so far has been the violent delirium from which many of the patients have suffered, and which has generally been followed by a rapid sinking.

A new road connecting Calewa with Kalemyo, west of the Chindwin, is to be built at a cost of two lakhs. It is only ten miles in length, but is through most difficult hill country. It will be open out the Kale Valley and facilitate communications with Fort White.

The extraordinary cheapness of wheat in Europe this year has seriously interfered with the export of the grain from India, where it is practically abundant. From January 1st to May 31st only 61½ lakhs of maunds of wheat reached Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi as compared with over 73¼ lakhs in the similar period of 1893 and 150½ lakhs in 1892. The North-West Provinces and Oudh exported but a little over 8 lakhs of maunds, whereas in 1892 they sent between 51 and 52 lakhs to the seaports. The Punjab exported 24 lakhs as compared with 131,000 maunds in 1893, and 31½ lakhs in 1892. To compensate in some measure for the falling-off in wheat the export of rice has increased in a remarkable way, 93¼ lakhs of maunds being registered, or an increase of over 17 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton have been much better than in 1893, but below the amount reported in 1892. Taking these three staples we find that in 1894 the increase, as compared with the first four months of 1893, was about 11 lakhs of maunds, but this was 71 lakhs of maunds below the similar period of 1892.

Owing to the prevalent sickness, the local Martiniere College and Girls' School have been closed on the 2nd instant, thereby anticipating the vacation by some thirteen days. These institutions will re-open on the 6th October. There is no special sickness in either the school or the college, but the governing body considered it best to incur no risks.

The East Lancashire Regiment has cholera in its midst still, and more deaths have occurred. The extremely wet weather we are having must be prejudicial to the troops under canvas, but the military authorities are doubtless well advised. There have been no additional cholera cases in the civil station.

During the recent heavy rain at Delhi a large portion of the city walls came down with a tremendous crash, seriously endangering the foundation of the premises known as the Grand Hotel, adjoining the portion of the wall that has collapsed. The building had a day or two prior to this fall changed hands.

Lady Elgin will proceed with the Viceroy to Dharmsala, and thereafter make the whole tour along the North-West frontier. Their Excellencies will be accompanied to Dharmsala by the Military Secretary, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin and one Aide-de-Camp. The remainder of the party will join at Amritsar on October 31st: namely, the Foreign and Private Secretaries and two Aides-de-Camp. Captain Pollen and Adam will be on duty throughout the tour. Captain Grimston will be deputed to Lahore, a fortnight before the Viceroy arrives, to superintend the camping arrangements.

A few days ago a contemporary pointed out how absurd it is to retain places like Jacobabad, Rajanpur and Dera Gazi Khan, which lie in the back-water of the wave which has topped the Suleiman Range and swept onwards to the west. The arguments in favour of moving forward troops in those three cantonments are overwhelming, and nothing but extraordinary timidity on the part of the Government can prevent this move being carried out by the military authorities. The days of the old "close border" system have passed, and the intimate relations established with the tribesmen along the whole stretch of the frontier necessitate something more than moral influence being set to work to keep them well in hand. Waziristan is a striking instance of the necessity of the placing of our troops *behind* the mountain-wall which was once regarded as a barrier that must not even be peeped over. There are among the clans there under the generic name of Waziri some who are prepared to behave reasonably in response to the exhortations of our political officers; but there are others who are so determinedly malcontent, that they would willingly embroil the whole tribe in hostilities, if such a thing could be managed. They have been encouraged by the dumb policy which has failed to grasp the true meaning of the occupation of Zhob and the opening out of the Gomul. The forward step taken when the Pass ceased to be closed to us must be followed by placing in rear of Waziristan a permanent force which can overawe the tribesmen as a body. The Pathan will not fight when his flank is turned or his line communication threatened; and the Waziris would soon be on their best behaviour if they saw that their country could be entered from other directions than the eastward. It is, we understand, likely that

strong measures will be taken next autumn to bring coercion of the kind indicated to bear upon them, and the presence of a brigade to support the demarcation officers, working hand in hand with the Amir's officials, will show the malcontents that punishment will, if necessary, be inflicted upon them. Then should follow, in due course, the establishment of a cantonment in Spin or Wana, so as to secure the western approach to the Gomul. Thereafter we shall hear nothing more of raids upon caravans, the shooting down of patrols, or atttacks upon stray travellers. It only needs a bold policy to make the borderland between the Kuram and Gomul Passes as peaceful as the Khyber.

THE statement emanating from Lahore that the Viceregal Durbar there will not take place until the first week in December is incorrect. The Viceroy will reach Lahore on November 26th, and leave for Delhi on December 2nd.

THE Durham Light Infantry have been the chief sufferers up to the present; and among them the young men of the last draft from England, who have only been a few months in the country, as usual have been particularly liable to the infection. One or two cases have occurred amongst the 7th Hussars and R. H. A., but the disease has not assumed an epidemic character in their lines, and it is to be hoped it will not do so. "There have been several theories started," a correspondent writes, "regarding the cause of the outbreak, but up to the present none have borne the test of investigation. Everything would appear to point to some specific poison to which the Durhams are in some manner specially exposed, and not to atmospheric influence; but be the cause what it may, until it is discovered there is no judging when the disease is likely to abate. The doleful strains of the "Dead March in Saul" daily heard have a most depressing effect on everyone. The doctors are beginning to show signs of the extra work thrown upon them; and everyone sympathises with the Nursing Sisters, whose unflagging energies are severely tried by having so many bad cases on their hands at the same time."

SIR Watkin W. Wynn is fortunate. At the Shropshire quarter sessions his recently much-commented on conviction by the Albrighton magistrates for cruelty to his horse in the hunting field was quashed with costs. According to the evidence, Sir Watkin's horse reared, so that he fell off. Thereupon he beat the animal over the head and nose with the butt-end of his whip, causing blood to flow. This looks like cruelty, but it may be accounted punishment for a bad fault. The magistrates have decided on appeal that it is not legal cruelty at any rate, and probably no practical horseman would describe it as such. A smart blow delivered between the animal's ears just as it is rising is the familiar way of curing a horse of rearing, and some people profess to have had their horses cured (generally by other people) by breaking a bottle of water over their polls when they rear or jib. But, as a matter of fact, a bad rearer is very seldom cured at all, and his place is by the pole of a 'bus. And, certainly, an indiscriminate thrashing, after the event, is the very last procedure that we should have expected anybody familiar with the peculiar blend of obstinacy and timidity which makes up a horse's character, to adopt.

THE Khedive has recently presented the Queen with a portrait of himself, by M. Thaddeus, which has been hung in the private apartments at Windsor Castle (according to the *World*). The Khedive is represented in a dark green uniform, with the cuffs and collar embroidered with gold, and wearing the star of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and the star and green ribbon of the Medjidie.

IN the new number of *The Fortnightly*, M. Paul Verlaine lets us into the secret of how he acquired that facility in speaking English which caused some surprise when he was in England very recently. M. Verlaine, it appears, had not only studied English carefully in early years, but was sojourning in England, some nineteen years ago, as assistant master in an English school at Stickney, near Boston, Lincolnshire, and afterwards in teaching at Bournemouth and Lymington. He sketches the school and the home of Mr. Andrews, the worthy Lincolnshire schoolmaster, with many happy touches, and with not a little sympathy with homely but refined English life in the country, though the only person who could converse with him in fluent French in the immediate neighbourhood was Canon Coultman, the vicar of the parish—a county magistrate, and "a very good man." The new master was introduced to the boys, it appears, by Mr. Andrews in the following gravely significant speech—"Monsieur Verlaine, who is a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Paris, is willing to assist me in teaching the French language and the art of drawing. He knows English as well as an Englishman, and most certainly far better than all of you put together, but, of course, he cannot pronounce it quite well. I am convinced that you will respect and like this gentleman. But should any of you take advantage of his foreign accent to show him the least want of respect, I shall lose no time in correcting the error." This address appears to have had the desired effect; for, though M. Verlaine gives a humorous account of the shortcomings of his scholars in the matter of draughtmanship, he makes no complaint of their behaviour to the new teacher.

ONE of the most extraordinary cases on record has been treated at St. Thomas's Hospital. A foreigner applied for surgical treatment, but the house-surgeon on duty could not understand what he said. As, however, by the tone of the voice and the man's gesticulations it was evident that something was the matter with the thorax, an examination was made, and this necessitated an operation, the result of which was that a tin whistle was extracted from the patient's throat. It afterwards transpired that the man was a street musician and had by some mischance allowed the instrument to slip down his throat. He is now none the worse for his singular experience.

A NEW YORK journal has published an alleged census of "millionaires" living in and about that metropolis. It makes out a list of more than 1,000 such persons, meaning, however, persons possessing a million of American dollars. Of these a number of individuals or families are rated as controlling 5, 10, 12, or 20 millions of dollars. In the West, too, and on the Pacific coast, millionaires and arch-millionaires are numerous enough. The great trusts, such as the Standard Oil, the Sugar Trust, and others; the mining regions; the railway systems—all these have turned out groups of men credited with holding, each of them, many millions of dollars. Such names as those of Rockafeller, Crocker, Spreckels, Huntington, Mill, Mackay, Haggin, Carnegie, Armour, are familiar to the curious who concern themselves with this branch of the financial and social pathology of our times. The wealth of the late Jay Gould was reputed during his life to reach 150 millions of dollars. But in some legal proceedings which took place not long ago in New York, it came to light that his estate was estimated at the time of his death, two years ago, at 66,000,000 dollars, or a little over 13 millions sterling.

THE Nish correspondent of the *Egyetertes* forwards the following information to his journal, which, he adds, he has received from an authentic source:—Ten days ago a well-dressed stranger appeared in Nish, and would have remained unnoticed by the police had not his frequent intercourse with a mechanic employed in the Royal Machine factory aroused the suspicions of the authorities. A few days after the arrival of the stranger two Russian detectives visited the Nish Prefecture of Police, and asked for assistance in arresting a dangerous Anarchist, named Cyprian Jegolowsky *alias* Baron Sternberg, who was believed to be staying in the town. The Servian police immediately recalled the suspicious behaviour of the stranger, and on subjecting his correspondence to an examination it was found that he was the person for whom the Russian detectives were searching. In some unknown manner, however, Sternberg got wind of his contemplated arrest, and succeeded in making his escape from the town before his capture could be effected. The authorities then followed him to Alexinatz, where he was arrested and conveyed in chains back to Nish. The workman of the machine factory his likewise been taken into custody, but he asserts that he was only casually acquainted with Sternberg. He acknowledges, however, that Sternberg offered him a considerable sum of money for the manufacture of six bombs, but he refused to entertain the proposal.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company was held at the company's office, on Saturday afternoon Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao presiding. The following report of the directors was presented:—

Your directors beg to submit their eleventh annual report for the year ended 30th June last. The year's working has resulted in a profit of Rs. 25,716-4-8, which, with Rs. 822-13-9, the balance brought forward from last year, makes a total profit of Rs. 26,539-2-5. Considering the unfavourable circumstances with which the year under report began, *viz.*, the carrying over of the stock of cotton bought at high prices which ruled during the earlier part of 1893, which disadvantage was felt the more keenly for want of forward sales of yarn at relatively high prices the dislocation of trade owing to the memorable but lamentable currency legislation of 26th June, 1893, and the deplorable riots of August last, the directors think that the result is satisfactory. The directors are pleased to announce that the agents have again this year, as in the last, given up a third of their commission, viz., Rs. 18,017-9-3, which brings up the balance of profit available for disposal to Rs. 44,556-11-8. Your directors recommend its appropriation as follows: To machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 20,000; to payment of a dividend at Rs. 20 per share, Rs. 24,000; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 556-11-8;—total, Rs. 44,556-11-8. One of your directors, Mr. Isaac Alcock, proceeded to England on leave in the month of January 1894. Your directors are grieved to report the untimely death of Mr. Jeewandass Muljee, the senior partner in the agents' firm. They beg to record their sense of the loss sustained by the company owing to the sad event. Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the present senior partner of the firm, has joined the board as ex-officio director. The stock on hand at the end of the year is, as usual, taken and certified by your auditor. Mr. Shamrav Vithal retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Your property, including cotton, yarn, stores, stock in process, &c., is insured for Rs. 11,00,000. You are requested to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The report was approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared. Mr. Shamrav Vithal was re-elected as a director, and Mr. Khareghat was appointed as auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 350. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE BENARES NAZIR'S CASE.

AN APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

ONE of the local pleaders, having obtained a copy of the "Sentence Order" passed on Mahomed Habibulah, late Central Nazir of the Judge's Court, Benares, applied within two hours of the man's conviction for his admission to bail. The learned Judge, Mr. H. D. Griffin (Mr. J. Denman's *locum tenens*) refused to pass any order until he had seen a copy of the judgment of the lower Court. Later in the day the application was renewed, accompanied by a copy of the judgment, which Mr. Griffin, having carefully considered, refused on the ground that the case was not one in which he could accept bail, at the same time fixing the 4th August for the hearing of the appeal, which has been preferred against the lower Court's judgment.

It is understood that Mr. Ross Alston, barrister-at-law, of the Allahabad Bar, will appear to support the appeal. The main contentions of counsel in the lower court were, that no loss had been sustained, inasmuch as the amounts which formed the subject of criminal breach of trust had been paid in before the prosecution had commenced; and second, that there was no actual proof of criminal misappropriation. The Court, however, which convicted the accused, disagreed with these arguments of counsel, and held that there had been loss, as Government had been deprived of revenue for several months, and on the score of actual misappropriation, or the converting dishonestly of the money by the accused to his own use. The lower Court has remarked as follows in its judgment:—"It is a fact that there is no actual proof of this, but I consider that no doubt of the accused's guilt could possibly be entertained by any reasonable person, who has considered the circumstances of the the case. We find a public servant whose pay is Rs. 75 monthly retaining in his possession a large sum of money for many months, without the slightest authority, and in three cases in defiance of the Judge's order directing him to purchase stamps with the money entrusted to him. What did he do with the money? Why did he retain it if not to make dishonest use of it? It is absurd to say that a man in accused's position should forget having in his possession over Rs. 1,000 in cash. Had he been honest, and had he not intended to use the stamp, he would undoubtedly have obeyed orders, purchased the stamps and have kept them until the certificates were called for. That is what an honest man was bound to do. But, on the contrary, the accused retained the cash, and it is perfectly evident, that he used it for his own purposes, or it would have been forthcoming on the 29th May 1894, when the Judge ordered the accused to make good all deficiencies. Had accused been in possession of the money on that day, it is but reasonable to suppose he would have produced it at once. But this he could not do."

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Karamania s—5 bales wool, E Sewjee; 18 bales wool, K Khooshall; 113 cwts dry ginger, and 175 cwts coir yarns, Kika Khooshall.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—8 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 17 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales hides and 3 bales skins, H Jamall; 162 cwts mother-of-pearl-shell, O H Hassum; 234 cwts mother-of-pearl-shell, K Shuriff and Co; 148 cwts gum, K Khooshall; 45 cwts apricot seed, H A Babonee.

FOR HULL.

Lorenzo s—200 cwts mowraseed, John Fachiri; 2,010 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 1,005 cwts myrabollams Wagjee Bachur.

FOR HAMBURG.

Arapahoe s—340 bales cotton, 100 cwts methyseed, and 3,399 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co.

Stolzenfels s—400 cwts buffaloe horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—16,008 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 450 cwts linseed and 300 cwts myrabollams, Nupoo Nensee and Co; 400 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Indrani s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Melpomene s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Rohilla s—5 cwts ivory, M H E Ellias; 100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 14 cwts genda horns, M Dawoodbhoy.

Arroyo s—11 cwts sharkfins, Nanjeebhoy Meane.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—50 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist, Framjee, Sons and Co.

Arroyo s—54 bales twist, Tata and Sons.

Bormida s—140 bales twist, B M H Abdool Reman.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Testamentary Suit for Dismissal.

13-94—Little, S N and B—L W G Rivett Carnac vs Jaithabai Purshotum—Brown and M.

Long Cause for Consent Decree.

9-92—Payne G and S—Luckmidas Anandjee and another vs John Henry Tod and others—Brown and M and In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

110-94—Mathubai and J—Jagmahundas Brijvallubdas and others vs Bullidan Vijayaram and others.

258-94—M L Shroff—Tillochchand Maneckchand and another vs Punalal Surdarmul.

259-94—M L Shroff—Poonamchand Krishnajee and others vs Devilal Navaljee.

Postponed Long Causes.

402-93—Payne G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Mooljee and others—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

403-93—Payne G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee and others vs Bai Motlibai—Craigie L and O.

344 93—Bicknell M and M—Hassanali Moola Hakimjee and others vs Rahimanjee Khanbhai and another—Payne, G and S.

519-93—Thakurdas D and C—Juggonath Pasaree vs Vijnath Naroomull and another—Payne G and S.

307-93—Bhaishanker and K—Ramnarayen Nathooram vs Mungaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.

328-93—Bhaishanker and K—Bansilal Abirchand vs Mungaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.

356-91—Craigie L and O—Gordhandas Khatao vs Rampertab Sumruthrai and another—Payne G and S.

136-93—Tyebjee D P and C—Goswamie Shri Girdharlaljee Trikumjee Maharaj vs Babu Dewnathsingh—K D Shroff.

622-92—K D Shroff—Babu Dewnathsingh vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Trikumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee D P and C.

183-93—Payne, G and S—Paladdas Soobkurn vs Ramjee Raojee Jambikar and others—Dikshit and H.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

WHEN the mail of the 6th of July left Shanghai, hopes were still entertained that a peaceful way out of the Corean difficulty would be discovered. Matters were still in the same state when the mail of the 11th July left Hong-kong. It was evident, however, that the Japanese had made preparations for a long struggle and a permanent occupation of Corea.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCES.

According to information received by the *Hupao* from the North, 7,650 troops, including 750 cavalry and seven batteries of foot artillery, have so far been transported to Corea by the Peiyang authorities. These troops now occupy Yashan (Tooth Hill) and Massampo, not far from Seoul. In addition there is the Peiyang fleet of eleven vessels, containing a force of 3,800 odd sailors and marines. Something like 14,000 men are reported to have crossed the Yaloo river into Corean territory, and it is also intended if war be declared to send the "Sheng" army corps of 17,000 odd, men of all branches of the service now quartered at Hsiaochan, Tientsin, to the front *via* Shanhaikuan Kirin and thence across the Yaloo rivers.

As for the Japanese the *Hupao* states that a correspondent at Nagasaki has sent the following:—From the 6th of June up to the present Japan has sent to Corea 9,700 odd, men of all arms. In addition they have a fleet of seventeen men-of-war, having over 5,000 sailors and marines on board. There are also nearly 10,000 men in two divisions on the Japanese sea coast now waiting the signal to cross the channel into Corea.

Thus within two days of war being declared Japan will have nearly 20,000 land troops and a strong fleet to fight against half the number of Chinese, whose reserves might as well be 10,000 miles away for the good they will be able to do at the beginning of active operations. But with the news of Chinese High Commissioners going to Corea to meet the Japanese Minister there, it would seem that peace is at hand, did not the discouraging fact of the Commissioners not having yet started on their proposed mission, look as though affairs are at a delicate tension and may snap at any moment and plunge the two countries of China and Japan into a disastrous war.

AN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Shanghai, 27th June.

As already noted, most of the Chinese residing in Seoul and the various Corean ports who have families have been leaving for China. One family belonging to the Chinese Residency arrived here on Sunday by the Hsingu *via* Chefoo and the gentleman in charge being interviewed by a representive of a paper gave the following particulars:—The King of Corea and the Chinese Resident H. E. Yuan, about the time of the arrival of Mr. Otori, the Japanese Minister to Corea, were quite willing to make every concession to the Japanese demands; but when they saw that Japan was pouring in her troops by the thousand, it was determined to make a stand and grant nothing. Including Corean King who sent two envoys, and the resident Yuan three times, the Chinese officers being either Consul, Trong or Chief Interpreter Ts'ai of the Residency, the Japanese were called upon to retire from the country five times. The first time Mr. Otori, the Japanese Minister, replied that he had to wait for General Osima's arrival before any settlement could be arrived at, and in spite of expostulations from both Chinese and Coreans remained firm. Then, when the troops came, the answer was that the Japanese residents needed protection. Finally it was boldly announced by the Japanese officers in the "army of occupation" that "they had come to wipe off the disgrace of 1884." An informant further stated that when matters were becoming serious Resident Yuan telegraphed to H. E. the Viceroy Li asking that H. E. Liu Ming-ch'uan be sent over to Corea to lead the Chinese troops and that General Liu be given full power without the necessity of appealing to Peking for instructions. This is in anticipation of the telegraph lines being cut should war arise.

THE CHINESE FLEET.

The arrival of the Pieyang squardon at Chemuloo under Admiral Ting raised the question as to the efficiency of the Chinese fleet.

An account has already been given of the ironclads Tiny Yuen (flagship) and Chen Yuen the latter of which is reported to have been sunk by the Japanese.

Captain Lew of the Ting Yuen, and Captain Lin of the Chen Yuen are both experienced and trained officers having served under Admiral Tracey out here in training ships, in the British Navy, and more lately under Captain Lang, than whom no one has worked harder to train or been more fitted to teach and lead. Some 350 men may be the number of each ship's complement.

The Tsi Yuen, miscalled a torpedo cruiser, with a speed of barely 15 knots, was likewise built at Stettin in 1883, a poor ship but carrying however, two powerful 21-centimetre (8·24 in.) Krupp guns forward, with a muzzle perforating power of 16·4 inches; one 15-centimetre Krupp and four torpedo tubes. Captain Fong, her commander, has received naval training abroad; he is a resolute and able man and would do justice to a better ship than that he now commands.

The Chih Yuen and Ching Yuen are Elswick-built boats; tonnage 2,300, with an entire protective steel deck, and a speed of 18 knots. These fine vessels carry three 21-centimetre Krupp guns, two forward on a platform, one aft, and two 6-inch Armstrong guns; they have further four torpedo tubes each. Their commanders are respectively Captain Tang and Captain Yeh, both competent men, Captain Yeh especially so.

The King Yuen and Lai Yuen are belted (9½ inch) cruisers, built at Stettin in the same year as the Elswick boats, 1886; 2,800 tons displacement and with a speed of 16 knots; they are armed with two 21-centimetre Krupp guns *en barbette* forward, two 15-centimetre, ditto, one on either broadside and four torpedo discharge tubes; their commanders Captains Lin and Kew have both had some training in the British Navy.

The Cho Yung and Yung Wei are the well-known Elswick cruisers of which the French stood so much in awe during their operations of Formosa in 1884. They each carry two 25-ton Armstrong guns and have a speed of about 14 knots; Captain Wong commands the Chao Yung and Captain Lin, the Yang Wei. These nine men-of-war represent a force of about 2,300 men.

ONE cannot but be struck, remarks the *Pioneer*, with the timid policy of the English statesmen of to-day as compared with that of their predecessors in the golden past when the Empire was being founded. In Africa England is made the foot-ball of other great Powers whose capacity for colonisation in the best sense of the term is extremely small. In Asia we have allowed Russia to push her frontiers right up to Afghanistan, and to seize territory to which she had no just claim; and have stood aside while France bullied Siam and made good her foot-hold in the Mekong Valley. In India there would seem to be some danger of shirking responsibilities in connection with the North-West frontier. In days gone by when territory was annexed or brought under protection it was promptly garrisoned, and thus the expansion of British India was steadily and consistently carried out. In such manner were the Punjab and Sind added to the Empire. But nowadays we go timidly forward, extending our influence, as it is called, over wild tribes, but refraining carefully from pushing our garrisons on. It took years to get even one regular regiment to the neighbourhood of Gilgit; even now the British Agent in Chitral has less than a company of sepoys to back him. There is not a single cantonment on the splendid sites available on the Black Mountain, though three expeditions have visited that district in six years. Kuram was left severely alone, though nominally British territory since 1879, until the Amir of Kabul himself suggested that it should be administered by our officers. Further south matters are even worse. We have pushed through the Gomul and taken over the Zhob Valley, but have not had the courage to do more than put a few troops permanently at Fort Sandeman, employing only detachments to hold the Gomul route in face of the constant hostility of a section of the Waziris. We timidly hold on to old posts in the lower Indus Valley as if they were still of the utmost strategic importance, whereas they are useless incumbrances, which should be discarded as quickly as possible. The advance westwards, a sound one both from the political and military point of view, is an accomplished fact: why should the responsibilities attaching to it be disregarded? From the Hindu Kush to the Baluchistan desert, our frontier is now clearly defined; our garrisons should be moved up to the border and stand ready for that great war which, it is to be feared, must come sooner or later.

LORD COLERIDGE had not accumulated a large fortune, but to the £15,445 at which his personal estate has been valued for probate must be added the trust fund to secure £600 a year for Lady Coleridge and £10,000 for her and for their children. Other provision had doubtless been made by previous settlements for the four children of Lord Coleridge's first marriage, so that altogether he probably disposed of about £50,000 or £60,000 of personalty. In respect of estates of this kind, the new duties will make a considerable difference in the amount payable, as all the settled property, real and personal, will be aggregated, although the burden of the charge will be borne chiefly by the residuary legatee or legatees.

THE BEDDY DIVORCE CASE.

THE divorce case, Beddy *vs.* Beddy and Denver, was resumed on Wednesday at Agra, before Mr. Pearse, District Judge. The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Colvin, Mr. Arthur Strachy, Mr. Malcomson and Mr. G. Wiggins appeared for the petitioner.

On the case being called Mr. Dillon, barrister-at-law, appeared with Captain Beddy, and said he would assist the respondent.

Mr. Strachey wanted to know what Mr. Dillion stated; did he appear for Captain Beddy?

Mr. Dillon: No, I will assist.

Tajbe, Mrs. Beddy's ayah, examined by Mr. Colvin, said she was in Mrs. Beddy's employ in Patiala. Captain and Mrs. Beddy lived in Colonel Heera Singh's bungalow. One morning on going into the bed-room she found Mrs. Beddy's hats, bonnets and dresses torn and lying on the floor. The hats and bonnets were crushed out of shape and torn. Dresses were shewn and recognised by the witness as those she referred to. Mrs. Beddy told her the Sahib had done this and beaten her. One night Captain and Mrs. Beddy dined at the Club. They returned home in a gari and went into the bed-room quarreling. Soon after the Memsahib came out crying, and sat in the gari. She said: "Drive to the Maharani." The Captain pulled her out forcibly, and ordered the coachmen to drive off. The Memsahib ran after the gari, and Captain Beddy dragged her away. She fell and he slapped her two or three times. She cried bitterly. Next morning witness found the dress worn by the Memsahib torn, lying on the bed-room floor.

Mr. Colvin produced a tattered silk dress and observed amidst much laughter that he had asked his junior to put it on to shew the Court the full extent of the damage. Mr. Strachey pleaded that he was not tall enough for the dress.

Examination continued: Mrs. Beddy being asleep with her little girl, witness went to the Maharani and thence to the Club and returned home with Mr. Tobin. The Memsahib attempted to remove her boxes. Captain Beddy caught her by the hair and shook her and slapped her face. Mr. Tobin tried to restrain Captain Beddy, who pushed him. Soon after Captain and Mrs. Beddy brought witness to Agra. They stayed at Mr. Rushton's house, three days after which Captain Beddy's mother sent witness away to Patiala.

Cross-examined by Captain Beddy: Withness said except on the occasions mentioned she had not seen any cruelty practised on Mrs. Beddy. There was a sentry at Captain Beddy's house night and day. No report was made to him or the sirdar Mangal Singh, who lives in the same compound. The day Mrs. Beddy was struck Mangal Singh was at home. At Allahabad witness was taken to Mr. Colvin's, where her statement was taken.

Mr. Colvin asked the court to record Mrs. Beddy's statement to-morrow as she was unwell, and the judge agreed.

Captain Beddy asked permission to recall the bearar Nazir Khan.

Mr. Colvin objected as that witness had already been cross-examined by Captain Beddy.

The judge said Captain Beddy might call Nazir as his witness.

Mr. Dillon here interposed.

Mr. Strachey. You have no 'locus standi,' Mr. Dillon.

The Court then rose.

THE DEFENCE ABANDONED.

THE divorce case, Beddy *vs.* Beddy and Denver, was resumed at Agra on Thursday before Mr. Pearse, District Judge. The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Colvin, Mr. Arthur Strachey, Mr. Malcomson and Mr. G. Wiggins appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Dillon, barrister-at-law, helped Captain Beddy again.

Nazir Khan, Manager of the Umballa Hotel, examined by Mr. Colvin, said he recognised Captain Beddy in Court. He came to witness's hotel with a lady. Miss Denver's photograph was shown to him and he recognised her as the lady. They occupied Rooms Nos. 2 and 3 with a communicating door for a few days afterwards and lived together.

Cross-examined by Captain Beddy, witness saw Miss Denver's photo just now for the first time. Mr. Wiggins had witness's statement recorded before the Magistrate. He never saw Mr. Malcomson in connection with this case at all. The rooms in the hotel have communicating doors.

Mrs. Beddy was now sworn. She was looking ill and was given a chair. She was married to Captain Beddy at Cannanore. This (produced) was the certificate of marriage. Witness recognised several telegrams sent by Captain Beddy to Miss Denver at the Corinthian Theatre, Calcutta, from various stations. One ran:—"Wire me direct Dholepore, will you take care Fay." Miss Denver replied (telegram):—"With all my heart." Witness explained that Fay was her daughter. Another telegram from Captain Beddy to Miss Denver was:—"Will meet you Allahabad Tuesday morning, darling." When witness married Captain Beddy he was an officer in the Carabineers, stationed at Mhow. She and he lived at Mhow, and she went home on the 5th October 1888 with Captain Beddy. They came back in February and lived at Meerut. Captain Beddy was then in the 5th Lancers, having changed. There was one issue of the marriage, Berril Fay, born on 4th December 1889 at Meerut. In the same month witness had typhoid fever. She recovered and came to Agra for a change and lived with Captain Beddy's family. After one month she returned to her husband at Meerut. He then sent in his papers and left the service and went to England from Agra early in May 1890, to study for the Bar. He arranged that witness should remain with his family till his return. Witness went home in July 1890 with Fay and rejoined her husband. She found he had discontinued his studies for the Bar. Witness lived with him in England and America. From England he went to Australia in February 1892, to make his way in the world. Thence he went to India in September 1893. Witness went to India and rejoined him. Previously she informed him of her coming and looked out for letters from him at Aden, Colombo and Madras. She got none. She wired to him to meet her at Calcutta, but he did not. On her arrival at Calcutta she heard ugly rumours about her husband and Miss Denver, and in consequence she went to the theatre to see Miss Denver acting. Immediately on seeing her she left the theatre. This (produced was her photograph. A few days after her arriva her husband came to witness in Calcutta at the Great Eastern Hotel. Owing to the suspicions witness had, she refused to let him stay in her room, and told Captain Beddy she had heard he was found in Miss Denver's bed-room in the Great Eastern Hotel, and in consequence she was made to leave the hotel. He explained that Mr. Inglis, Captain Beddy's partner in the phonograph and he (Captain Beddy) frequently went to Miss Denver's bed-room for pegs, and that it was only a theatrical connection. A scene occurred owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the manager of the hotel. Witness's suspicions were allayed. Her husband asked her to visit Miss Denver at the Corinthian Theatre. Witness went to Miss Denver's bed-room with her husband, who introduced her to Miss Denver as his wife. Miss Denver then returned him a watch chain, which witness recognised as one she had given Captain Beddy when he went to Australia. It was made of witness's and Fay's hair. That night they went to the theatre, where Miss Denver acted. Her husband left witness and went to see Miss Denver. Witness returned home alone. He came in the small hours of the morning and witness would not let him into her bed-room, her suspicions being again aroused. Next day she taxed him and he said he loved Miss Denver much. He suggested that witness should return home, leaving Fay behind. Witness objected to leave the child. Captain Beddy then said:—"Come with me to Patiala. You will be of great use to me in obtaining a large sum of money which I will invest in some factory at Agra." They started and arrived at Patiala on the 5th of January and stayed in Colonel Heera Sing's Bungalow as the Maharaja's guests. Captain Beddy had no appointment at Patiala. Soon after his arrival she received a parcel addressed to her husband from Calcutta. She opened it and the contents were a pair of silver sleeve links with the inscription "W. F." Miss Denver was also known as Winnie. She asked her husband, and he admitted that Miss Denver sent them. Captain Beddy introduced Mr. Tobin to witness. She took a dislike to him, and told her husband, who begged her not to show it, as Mr. Tobin had influence with the Maharaja and Captain Beddy's interests would suffer. Witness tried to be civil to Mr. Tobin. Soon after they went out in camp with the Maharaja's shooting party. In their tent one day she found several photographs of Miss Denver and she taxed her husband, who said he wished Miss Denver was the mother of his child, He told witness to go away, and he would keep the child. He also made an attack on her virtue in respect to Mr. Tobin, which was absolutely false.

Mr. Dillon here said: Captain Beddy has left the Court and has insructed me so say he will not cross examine and has abadoned the defence.

Mr. Colvin: This is done voluntarily by Captain Beddy without any communication with us.

Mr. Dillon: That is so. I am placed in a false position. I hope the Court will note that.

Mr. Colvin: There is nothing unprofessional in what you have done.

The Judge: No.

The Court decided to go on with the case.

Witness, continuing, said Captain Beddy gave her a list of ladies to call upon in Patiala. She supsequently discovered two were not married to the persons with whom they lived. Witness would rather not mention their names. Her husband made an insinuation about a watch that had been lent her which was absolutely false. Witness's husband was always drawing comparisons between her and Miss Denver, unfavourable to witness. One night he kicked her with his boots on and abused her and tore her dresses. She appealed to his manly feelings and cried bitterly and said she had no one but him in India. He used shocking language. (Witness here broke down and sobbed. Subsequently she wrote the terms of abuse used by Captain Beddy and handed the paper to the judge.) Captain Beddy would not let witness go to bed. She stood against a packing case crying bitterly. He once told the Maharani he had found compromising letters of witness's. Witness had Miss Denver's letters to Captain Beddy shown to the Maharani. **Witness here wrote a term of abuse Captain Beddy, used to her once at a ball.) Witness was dancing in the lancers with the Maharaja of Patiala. Captain Beddy would not take her hand and tried to tread on her dress, and tore it. When witness said "Behave yourself," he called her a course;vulgar term, which witness wrote. Witness wrote to her mother in England to send her brother out, otherwise she could not live in Patiala in safely.**

Witness here showed great uneasiness: the examination was put off, and the Court rose.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following is the Report of the Committee fo half-year ending 30th June 1894, to be submitted to the General Meeting to be held in the Pavilion to-day:—

The total number members of the Gymkhana is 1,153, of whom 340 were resident on 30th June 1894; 60 new members have been elected during the past half-year, and 33 have resigned. There were also 70 honorary members elected during the half-year.

At the last general meeting held on the 27th day of February 1894, the Committee for the year was elected by ballot, the result being as follows, viz.:—Honourable L. H. Bayley, President; F. W. Shaw Joint Honorary Secretary and Treasurer; W. C. Symes, Joint Honorary Secretary and Treasurer; H. M. Steuart, Boat Secretary; Dr. D. MacDonald, Golf Secretary; John Stiven, Bowls Secretary, A. P. Gould, Cricket Secretary; W. C. Symes, Lawn Tennis Secretary; C. Gray, Polo Secretary; Capt. S. C. Smith, R.A., Racquet Secretary; L. P. Russell, Additional Member; F. C. Macrae, Additional Member; H. E. E. Procter, Additional Member.

The following changes have taken place in the Committee during the half-year.—Golf Honorary Secretary Mr. W. E. Young undertook the duties of Golf Secretary on Dr. D. MacDonald's departure for Europe. Cricket Honorary Secretary.—Captain S. C. U. Smith, R. A., undertook the duties of Cricket Secretary on Mr. A. P. Gould's departure for Europe. Polo Honorary Secretary.—Mr. J. F. N. Graham acted as Secretary from Mr. Cecil Gray's departure for Europe till Mr. Prevost returned. Additional Members.—Messrs. L. Penny and Wm. Murray accepted the invitation of the Committee to join as additional members on Messrs. Louis P. Russell and F. C. Macrae's departure for Europe. Lawn Tennis Honorary Secretary.—Mr. C. H. S. Boggs undertook the duties of Lawn Tennis. Football.—Mr. H. E. John relieved Mr. Symes of the duties of the Honorary Secretary.

Cricket.—The rain prevented an early start being made and a very little practice was possible before the 3rd week in June. The programme shows a fairly full season's cricket. The usual Presidency *v.* Parsee matches take place as also home matches *v.* Kattiawar, Mhow, and Calcutta. The Gymkhana could, if their whole strength were available, put a very useful team in the field, unfortunately some of the best exponents of the game are prevented on professional grounds from playing with any regularity.

Polo.—There are more players this year than we have had for some years and an increase of interest in the game is clearly apparent. The prospects of the tournament which commences on 1st October are very good.

Racquet.—The Court has been well patronised during the past six months. The Singles tournament will take place as usual during the Polo Meeting in October, and handicap single and double tournaments will take place during August and September. During the past half-year the court has been well patronised, both morning and evening. All the woodwork has been repainted and a portion of the building retiled.

Lawn Tennis continues to flourish in a most satisfactory manner. The handicaps were a great success. It is to be regretted, however, that more entries were not procurable for the open competitions, and the Committee will have to consider the advisability of altering the conditions, under which these prizes are competed for if more entries are not forthcoming.

The following were the Winners of the various tournaments:—Marryat Challenge Cup won by Mr. A. J. Brooks. W. I. L. T. Challenge Cup Single won by Captain R. M. Poore. W. I. L. T. Challenge Cup Double won by Captain S. C. Smith and Captain R. M. Poore. Handicap Single won by Mr. P. F. Fischer + ½15. Handicap Double won by Mr. H. Cheetham and Mr. F. O. Ellison + 30.

Boating.—The boats were made full use of at Colaba in the cold weather and until their removal to Bandora for the monsoon in May. They have now been thoroughly overhauled, repaired and and varnished, and are in daily request. The flooring of the boat shed at Bandora has been completed, and a slip way into the water added, which has been found a great convenience. A crew will, it is hoped, be got together to represent the Gymkhana at the annual Poona Regatta this year.

Golf.—Eighteen competions were played during the season 1893-94, of which the more important, excluding the two noticed in the last half-yearly report, were the following:—The 'Blackheath Gold Medal' won by Mr. W. G. Page; the 'Calcutta Medal' won by Mr. W. Milne; the 'Wimbledon Cup' won by Mr. W. G. Page; the 'Golfers Cup' won by Dr. D. MacDonald from scratch; the St. George Gold Medal won by the Revd. R. M. Gray. For the Forty-twa Silver Medal six players tied, each having won one competition, and in playing off the tie, in which only five competed, the Medal was won by Mr. C. F. Nixon after a tie with Mr. W. L. Harvey. The special Turner Prize for the best or lowest average for any twelve scores in the matches during the season was won by Mr. W. G. Page. There were also two competitions for beginners, the first being won by Mr. W. M. Fleisher and the second by Mr. V. E Booth.

Mounted and Athletic Sports.—The Annual Week will be held in October, and it is hoped that the entries from up-county will be more numerous than in former years.

Sky Races.—A two days' meeting was held on 27th January, and 3rd February 1894, and was very successful, the racing being the best we have had for some time. Mr. R. A. Willis acted as honorary secretary, and it was chiefly owing to his exertions that the meeting was such a success.

Football.—The Football prospects are fairly good, though it is difficult now to say what sort of a team the Gymkhana will have for the tournament which takes place during the 2nd week in October. The Calcutta F. C. is sending over a team to compete this year for the first time, and the entries are likely to be rather more than last year. The Gymkhana are at present holders of the Challenge Cup.

Bowls.—The Green has been rather more used during the past six months, and is much better for play now that the turf is improved.

Badminton has only met with moderate support.

THE ALLIANCE BANK.

AFTER the experience the public have had of the manner in which some mofussil banks have been mismanaged in the past, it will come as a surprise that a shareholder of any such bank could seriously propose to cut down that great safeguard of all such institutions, the Reserve Fund. And yet the shareholders of the Alliance Bank of Simla have been invited by one of their number to adopt this suicidal course. The report of the proceedings at the annual meeting show that he received no support worthy of the name, and the proposal is never likely to be entertained. The Bank had had a prosperous year, its net profit having been about 1¼ lakhs. An adinterim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum had been paid for the first half year, and the Directors proposed to make a further distribution at the same rate for the second half, adding Rs. 50,000 to the reserve fund. Colonel Ralph Ouseley, however, addressed the shareholders by circular, proposing that all the profits should be divided, thus giving a 15 per cent. dividend. Now the capital of the Bank is 10 lakhs, its working capital is over 147 lakhs, and its reserve fund is 7 lakhs. The object of the management is to raise that fund to a sum equal to the capital, and thus to strengthen their position in the eyes of the investing public. In banking, as in all other commercial transactions, there are good and bad years, and it is surely better to maintain a constant dividend of 10 per cent., putting all surplus profit to the reserve, than to pay a very high rate in a good year and a much lower one when the profits are smaller. Colonel Ouseley holds to a contrary opinion: he would have all the profits absorbed in dividends, and leave the reserve out in the cold altogether. But if this were a sound principle, the Presidency Banks, which have practically the Government at their back and consequently stand on a higher platform of security, would certainly have adopted it long ago. On the contrary, however, they go building up their reserve fund and pay a steady divdend year after year whatever may have been the course of business. It may seem a waste of good material to lock several lakhs up, but the reserve is to a bank what the reserve of ammunition is to an army engaged in action—it can be drawn upon in an emergency and its existence is a necessity. The Alliance Bank is prospering: it has 96 lakhs of fixed deposits and nearly 32¼ lakhs in current accounts, and with a capital of ten lakhs it is a most laudable ambition to form a reserve fund similar in amount. The time will doubtless come when a higher rate than ten per cent. may be safely paid to shareholders, but it would be a thousand pities to raise that figure until the reserve has nearly reached the limit laid down. The management are to be congratulated on the success that has attended their efforts to give what is really a handsome return to the shareholders, and the latter are in their turn to be commended for having so strongly pronounced against the proposal to distribute all current profits.—*Pioneer.*

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Househol Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations an Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, an other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MAD ON SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'lde. In.	Esp'lde. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered ..	61	09	48	31	48	96	43	49
Saturday, Aug. 4th ..	0	22	0	13	0	24	0	10
Sunday, Aug. 5th	0	10	0	40	0	48	0	10
Total ..	61	41	48	84	49	68	43	69
Total fall to August 5th, 1893	61	77	51	66	50	58	49	25
Total fall to August 5th, 1892	44	43	40	15	38	11	39	08

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE			RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·512	W	2	88·6	78·4	69	0·25	12·64	—1·31
Agra	29·536	S W	5	95·5	81·7	79	0·02	8·12	—7·18
Cawnpore	29·558	W	4	84·8	78·1	91	0·17	20·13	
Allahabad	29·529	W S W	8	88·6	77·8	87	0·05	32·20	+12·92
Jhansi	29·583	S S W	5	89·6	78·2	79	0·12	22·83	+3·31
Jacobabad	29·487	S E	7	105·9	82·0	69	...	0·15	—1·59
Karachi	29·597	W S W	17	87·0	84·2	80	...	18·63	+14·31
Jeypore	29·614	W	7	95·1	76·9	72	...	12·42	—0·94
Ajmere	29·629	W	11	89·4	74·6	78	...	14·02	+3·26
Deesa	29·648	W	11	88·2	74·5	89	0·15	16·18	+1·86
Ahmedabad	29·696	W	2	89·7	77·1	82	0·03	38·86	
Bhuj	29·640	S W	18	87·4	75·4	88	...	26·24	+17·08
Rajkot	29·682	W	13	88·4	75·2	87	..	44·50	+25·33
Veraval	29·707	W S W	15	83·0	79·3	87	...	24·37	
Neemuch	29·717	S W	14	87·7	71·7	78	...	14·86	—0·51
Indore	29·696	S W	5	81·5	71·6	93	0·01	15·76	—0·67
Saugor	29·645	W S W	5	85·3	72·6	89	0·13	43·93	+18·87
Jubbulpore	29·650	W	3	84·4	74·6	86	..	33·02	+0·07
Hoshangabad	29·674	S W	4	84·8	74·2	91	...	29·42	+0·76
Khandwa	29·694	W	10	81·7	74·7	[illegible]	0·09	23·33	+7·20
Raipur	29·647	W S W	8	87·8	75·6	85	...	30·32	+3·14
Nagpur	29·664	W N W	6	88·8	75·6	76	...	22·76	—2·28
Amraoti	29·689	W S W	7	85·6	73·8	72	0·30	25·55	+7·03
Akola	29·687	N W	8	87·0	74·7	74	...	19·45	+1·88
Surat	29·715	W	M	88·6	78·1	83	...	36·43	+7·10
Malegaon	29·717	W	9	84·4	?	80	0·01	8·84	—0·88
Bombay	29·781	W	16	85·9	77·9	85	0·12	43·33	—4·93
Poona	29·778	S W	11	84·5	70·4	86	0·07	12·20	+0·05
Aurangabad	29·761	W S W	6	88·9	70·7	74	...	7·78	...
Sholapur	29·789	W S W	8	88·2	70·5	87	0·71	4·50	...
Ratnagiri	29·799	N W	8	84·9	76·9	82	0·35	71·98	+1·38
Belgaum	29·822	W	19	76·8	67·3	92	0·07	31·84	+6·08
Goa	29·817	N W	11	81·1	74·4	91	2·17	63·19	...
Karwar	29·838	S E	2	79·6	74·1	95	3·61	61·67	—17·96
Mangalore	29·876	E S E	1	79·3	73·4	95	3·27	70·20	—3·34
Calicut	29·906	Calm	5	83·2	74·6	94	0·24	67·25	+1·89
Cochin	29·897	Calm	M	83·7	75·2	89	0·03	42·77	—9·21
Bangalore	29·868	W S W	7	82·2	66·3	83	0·01	7·07	—1·58
Secunderabad	29·757	W N W	8	89·1	70·4	80	...	5·59	—7·02
Masuliptm	29·728	W S W	5	94·1	80·1	81	0·08	7·20	—4·65
Bellary	29·819	W	11	92·9	73·9	68	...	1·94	—1·39
Cuddapah	29·809	W	...	92·0	75·3	85	...	11·26	+2·60
Madras	29·780	S W	6	83·5	78·0	68	...	5·34	—1·25
Coimbatore	29·865	S	6	86·9	72·3	84	..	1·44	—1·35
Trichinopoly	29·821	W S W	8	100·1	76·3	65	0·13	3·64	+0·22
Negapatam	29·819	W	10	98·1	79·3	60	...	0·51	—3·80
Colombo	29·931	S	11	84·5	75·0	84	0·15	13·59	+0·27
Aden	29·753	Calm	14	89·3	79·8	84	...	0·07	—0·02

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·05 (60·65); G. T. H. = 0·13 (48·16); St. G. H. = 0·24 (49·20); C. P. = 0·12 (43·33).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Bhuj, briskly at Rajkot, Veraval, Saugor, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Akola and Madras and moderately in other places. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winda are south-easterly at Jacobabad, Karwar and Mangalore and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum, Bombay, Neemuch, Veraval, Rajkot and Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Rajkot and Raipur and 16 at Bombay, Neemuch and Ajmere. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Negapatam, Agra and Jeypore and 11° below it at Madras. The minimum tamperature variations are within 5° of the normal mean everywere. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (3·61") Mangalore (3·27") and Goa (2·17") and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Indore, Saugor, Khandwa, Amraoti, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is fairly normal and rain is to be expected. The wind is south-easterly at Karwar and Mangalore and the weather there and off Karwar and Mangalore is slightly unsettled. The isobars indicate the probability of a low pressure area or depression to the eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay, where the weather is unsettled. Light to moderate scattered local showers are probable in all districts except Sind.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Saturday's barometric observations indicate that the pressure has fallen slightly in the Peninsula and from briskly to rapidly in Northern India. The fall is greatest in the east and South-East Punjab. The depression in the North-West Provinces has practically filled up, but has given heavy rain during the past 24 hours locally at Lucknow, which reports five inches. The pressure is now normal in the Peninsula and North-East India, and a slight excess in lower sind, Kathiawar, Gujrat, and South-West Rajputana. The pressure is from slight to moderate. The defect lies along the foot of the Hills of Upper India and a trough of low pressure runs from Central Behar to Central Punjab; and hence further North than usual. A greater part of Burma, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and South-East Punjab received fairly general rain. Julpaiguri has had four inches. Bombay current has given moderate rain on the West Coast and favourable rain in some parts of the deccan. Khammamet has had two inches Raichur and Sholapur each one inch of rain. General conditions are slightly more favourable to increasing rainfall, but the break in the rains continues in a greater part in the North-West and Central India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 3rd August.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·722
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of wind *	W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	370
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month	0·27
" " year	43·59
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 4th Aug.	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that foreigners who act as interpreters have been forbidden by the Prefect of Police to hang about the platforms of railway stations, as it is supposed that they were able to obtain information respecting the working and plant. For the future they will be only allowed access to the waiting-rooms. Two of the principal hotels and a big drapery establishment have dismissed their Italian interpreters. These measures have been taken chiefly for the benefit of the French interpreters, who have formed a syndicate, which is to receive a grant from the Municipal Council. Italians on the whole are having a bad time, and the prospect for people of other nationalities living in France is by no means pleasant.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Stanley Hall, 2,659 tons, Captain A Buck, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and duty paid salt.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Lorenzo	2131	Rogers	Karachi	Not fixed	F Muir & Co
C	Stolzenfels	1984	Hanssen	Hamburg		N F Glade & Co
E	Arroyo	2317	Samuel	Japan	5-8	Tata & Sons
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed	2-8	Haji Cassum
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Marmagoa	28-7	Shepherd & Co
O	Arapahoe	3134	Smipson	Hamburg	18-8	P M & Co
Q	LaSeyne	1152	Blanc		9-3	Messageries Co
Alongside K—						
	Satrunjee	547	A Fakira	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
	Mahanadi	517	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Karamania	3148	McGarvin	Liverpool	8-8	W & A G&Co
3	Bormida	1499	E De Negri	China	8-8	C Barboro
4	Shannon	2019	Crewe	London	10-8	P & O Co
6	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	8-8	P & O Co
7	Melpomene	1843	Bretich	Trieste	9-8	A Lloyd
12	Eden Hall	2073	Jones	Liverpool	5-8	E Bates & Co
15	Dwarka	784		Kurrachee		N F M M and Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Dredger Teredo 304 } B P Trust
H B Mudlark 302 }
" Snipe 302 }

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Worsley Hall (s)	Black	Liverpool, July 10.
5	Benares (s)	Tenhronfeldt	Hamburg, June 23.
	Singapore (s)	Canepa	Genoa, July 16.
	Kola (s)	Withers	Kurrachee, Aug 3.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Stanley Hall (s)	Buck	Karachi.
5	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Nadir (s)	Crebbin	Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel	Commander	From
31	Sirdhana s	Rickford	Colombo, July 23.
	Pundua s	Nailer	Singapore, July 17.

DEPARTURES.

July 31—Steamer Purnea and Nairung, and barque True Blue.

August 1—Steamers Kirkdale and Avoca.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel	Commander	From
23	Gutenfels s	Thorman	Hamburg and Bremen via Bombay
24	Dredger Freemantle s.	Coults	Glasgow via Maskat
25	Kola s	Russell	Bombay
	Bahaduri s	Keyzar	Bombay
	Westmeath s	Johnson	Bombay
26	Ailsacraig s	Chalmers	Bombay
	Pachumba s	Gillett	Bombay
27	Lord Erne s	Dunn	Bombay
	Beltor s	Holmann	Bombay
29	Simla s	Grier	Bombay
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden
	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf
30	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
	Southern Cross s	Child	Bombay
	Indralema s	Harwood	Bombay
31	Indra s	Trotter	

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel	Commander	Destination
25	Kapurthala s	Robertson	Persian Gulf
	Kola s	Russell	Bombay
	Dredger Freemantle s.	Coults	Freemantle
27	Pachumba s	Gillett	Bombay
	Bahaduri s	Keyzar	Bombay
	Innishowen Head s	Smith	Rotterdam
	Aurora s	Fell	Amsterdam
28	Manica s	Biggs	Hamburg
29	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay
30	Simla s	Grier	Persian Gulf
	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kestor s, Sturgeon, The Bombay Co. for Havre
Knight of St George s, Bevis, W Cooper and Co, for Dunkirk
Gutenfels s, Thormann, D Graham and Co, for Hamburg
Westmeath s, Johnson, Finlay Muir and Co, for Antwerp
Ailscarig s, Chalmers, D Graham and Co, for Marseilles
Lord Erne s, Dunn, D Graham and Co, for Liverprol
Belter s, Holmann, The Bombay Co, not known
Dwarka s, Tice, McIver, Mackenzie and Co, for Bombay
Southern Cross s, Child, W Cooper and Co, for Antwerp
Indralema s, Harwood, W Cooper and Co, for Hull
Indra s, Trotter, W Cooper and Co, for Hull

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

FROM 24TH TO 30TH JULY 1894.

EXPORTS.

Dwarka s, (Bombay)—169 cwts cotton unpressed, 813 cwts rapeseed &c, 544 cwts wheat, 567 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Colombo, 3,574 cwts rice, 55 cwts rice for transhipment to Hull and 35 corges skins.

Kola s, (Bombay)—304 cwts cotton unpressed, 99 cwts rapeseed, 1,635 cwts wheat, 245 cwts rice and 354 corges skins.

Simla s, (Bombay)—37 cwts cotton unpressed, 343 cwts rapeseed, 2,506 cwts wheat and 189 cwts rice for transhipment to Colombo.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—2,556 bales wool, 92,032 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts linseed, 1,844 cwts mutter, 407 cwts saltpetre and 1,341 lbs tea.

Urania s, (Hull)—20,004 cwts rapeseed, 48,600 cwts wheat and 1,001 cwts linseed.

Golden Cross s, (Havre)—76,473 cwts rapeseed &c.

Horatio s, (Bombay)—1,925 cwts cotton unpressed, 7,550 cwts rapeseed, 2,315 cwts wheat, and 20,000 cwts wheat for transhipment to Hull, 4 cwts rice, 13 cwts mutter, 10 corges hide for transhipment to Hull, 5,175 lbs tea for transhipment to London.

Wraggoe s, (Port Said for orders)—66 bales cotton for transhipment to Amsterdam and 81,062 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Leander s, (London)—58 pieces prints (foreign).

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—780 pieces prints (foreign).

Gertor s, (Liverpool)—80 pieces white goods (foreign) and 122 pieces prints (foreign).

Vertigern s, (Liverpool)—750 pieces white goods (foreign).

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,100 pieces white goods (foreign).

City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,150 pieces white goods (foreign) and 612 pieces prints (foreign).

Horatio s, (London)—5 pieces white goods (foreign), 2 pieces prints (foreign) and 3 cwts yellow metal.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—150 pieces grey goods (Indian) and 800 lbs grey yarns (Indian).

Kestor s, (Cardiff via Bombay)—1,200 cwts iron bar &c.

Dwarka s, (Bombay)—50 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2,260 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,000 pieces white goods (foreign), 400 lbs grey yarns (Indian).

Karagola s, (Bombay)—908 pieces grey goods (foreign), 6,470 pieces grey goods (Indian), 14 410 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,771 pieces prints (foreign), 11,400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 102 cwts copper.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—1,200 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,613 pieces prints (foreign) and 400 gallons kerosine oil.

Gutenfels s, (Hamburg and Bremen)—2,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) and 101 tons coke.

Kola s, (Bombay)—720 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5,285 pieces grey goods (Indian), 714 pieces white goods (foreign), and 222 pieces prints (foreign).

Bahaduri s, (Bombay)—410 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5,123 pieces grey goods (Indian), 447 pieces white goods (foreign), and 501 pieces prints (foreign).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 2.

Parry, Captain, Bo, R A, from leave, from Hingoli.
Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona and Belgaum.

AUGUST 3.

Kellie, Captain, Ms, 2nd M I, on leave, from Belgaum.

AUGUST 4.

Tomkins, Lt, Bo, 2nd R Lanc Regt, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURE—AUGUST 5.

Walter, Captain, Bo, 7th Hussars, off leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th August, 1894.

The following drills will take place on Friday next :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

8-45 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) L PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th August, 1894.

The following Drills, will be held on the dates stated below :—

1. At Head-Quarters—6 p.m., Tuesday the 7th,—Sword Exercise for Officers.
2. Town Hall—9 p.m., Wednesday the 8th—Bayonet and Firing Exercise.
3. 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines—7 to 9 a.m., Friday the 10th—Revolver Practice for Officers and Sergeants.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging next Tuesday morning, the 7th instant, on the *Kennedy Sea Face*. Weather permitting.
2. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

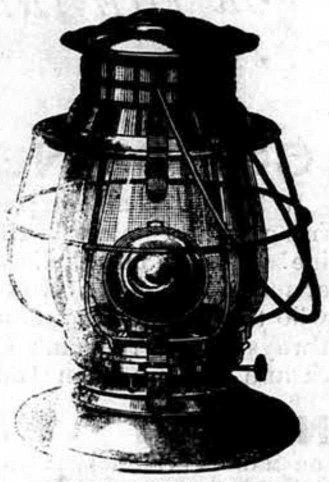
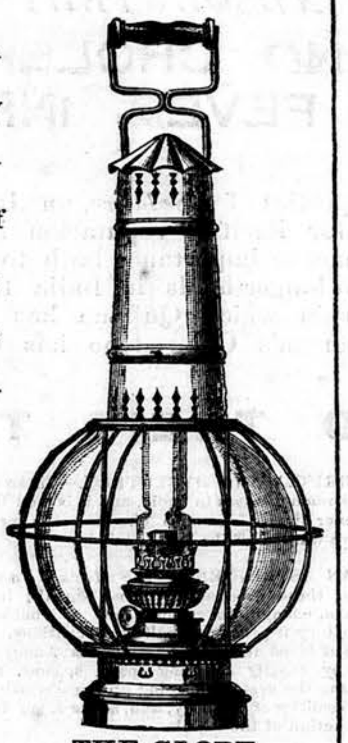
PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr C J S Faulder, Magte and Collr, Purnea, is appointed to be Magte and Collr of Dacca.

Mr E M Konstam, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Hajipur, Muzaffarpur, is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr of Purnea.

Mr Debendra Nath Mallik, Lecturer, Hoogly College, is appointed temporarily to be a Lecturer in the Patna College, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr G W Kuchler, or until further orders.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE ONLY RELIABLE
GUARANTEED STORMPROOF
LANTERNS

SPECIALLY MADE FOR USE IN INDIA.

These Lanterns have a world-wide reputation, and should not be mistaken for the inferior kinds obtainable from unscrupulous dealers.

See that each Lantern bear my name as an unflinching guarantee of sound construction, best workmanship and thorough excellence.

THE VERITAS.

THE LEADER.

THE GLOBE.

THE LEADER.

The GLOBE and VERITAS Lanterns can be fitted with reflecting tinshades.

The Leader Lantern can be had either to burn Kerosine or Vegetable Oil.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,
And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AGENTS—Esoofally Hiptolla, &c, Radha Bazar, Calcutta; F. S. Maden & Co., [illegible] Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay; Blosser & Co., Lahore; T. M. & [illegible], Colombo, & Colombo Apothecaries [illegible] De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

BOMBAY—Messrs. Bright & Co., Maden Sons & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

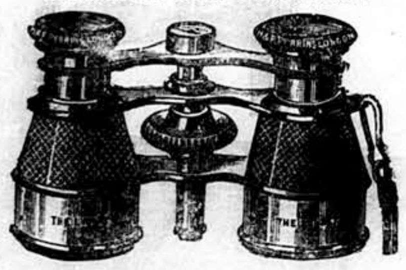
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

H. & F. PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
LYNX
POCKET BINOCULAR.



Price, Rs. 20 only.

Thousands sold annually. The best value ever offered. The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 2¾ inches by 3¼ inches.

H. & F. PERRINS' widely known Binocular (Field Glasses) are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy Germen rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free on application to

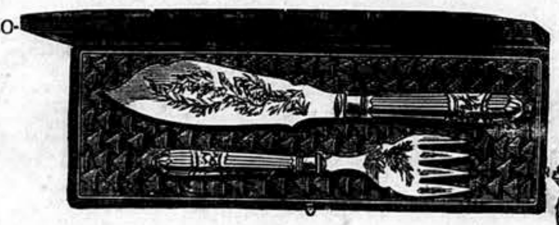
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, { Bombay Calcutta and Madras.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

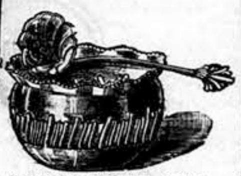
Hamilton & Co
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.

EGG AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 12 Cash.

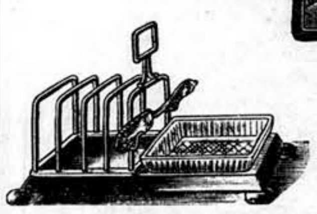
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 13 Cash.



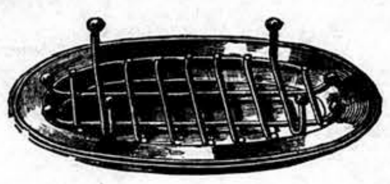
ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS.
Rs. 30 Cash.



SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 11 Cash.



BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK BEST ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 22 Cash.



ASPARAGUS DISH,
Rs. 55 Cash.

BUTTER STAND, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 25 Cash.

BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 21 Cash.

CUT GLASS PICKLE STAND, ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 30 Cash.

TEA SERVICE, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 86 Cash.

BREAKFAST FRAME,
Rs. 15 Cash.

LEA AND PERRINS'

Observe the Signature

Lea & Perrins

On the Label of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE. { Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ld., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW Co., Calcutta.

Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"Cadbury's"

PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture," "Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

"We have examined the samples brought" "under our notice and find that they are genuine," "and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is" "declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

NO CHEMICALS USED

(*As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas*).

WATERPROOFS!

THE REGULATION,
From Rs. 31-8.
THE "PERTH,"
From Rs. 34.
THE "CHESTERFIELD,"
From Rs. 7-8.

CARRIAGE APRONS, SHEETS, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

AGENTS:—
TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. KEMP & Co., LD., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

TRADE MARK

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a does of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *eg.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Directors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chlorodyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the only known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Cholorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodice for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).–RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okum, *July 25th* 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th* 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR,

"LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN."

"Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864, :—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

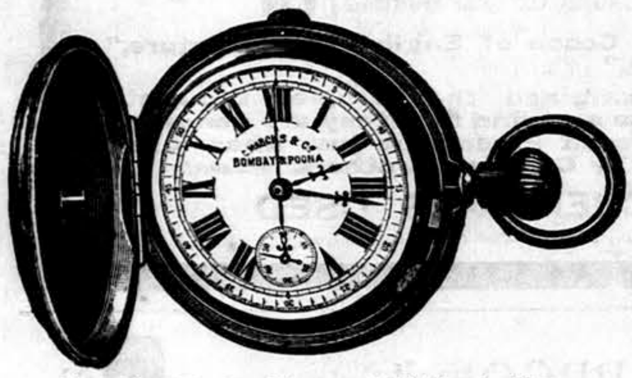
Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas Re. 2/8; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to Notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautiooned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations beari ng the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

THE CHEAPEST CHRONOGRAPHS
OR STOP WATCHES



18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class

18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	„ 350
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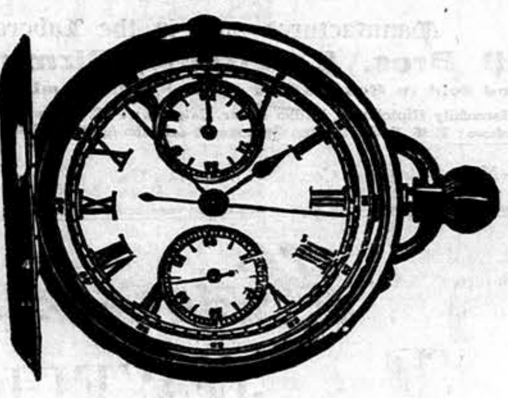
Ditto Crystal face	„ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	„ 140

Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

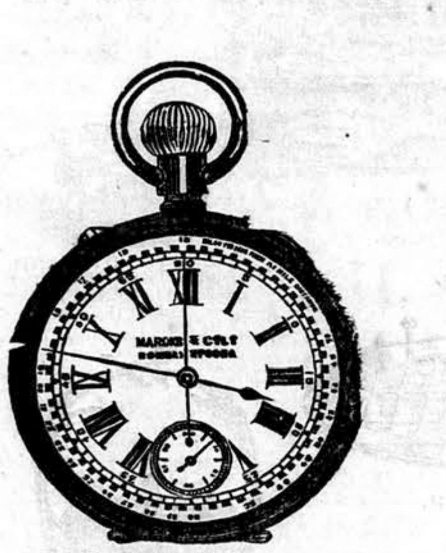


18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality...	Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 500
Silver do. Hunting case	„ 240
Ditto do, Crystal face	„ 220

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"	Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder	„ 210
Silver do. do.	„ 95
Do. Half-hunting	„ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
Silver do.	„ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

18-Carat Gold case	Rs. 375
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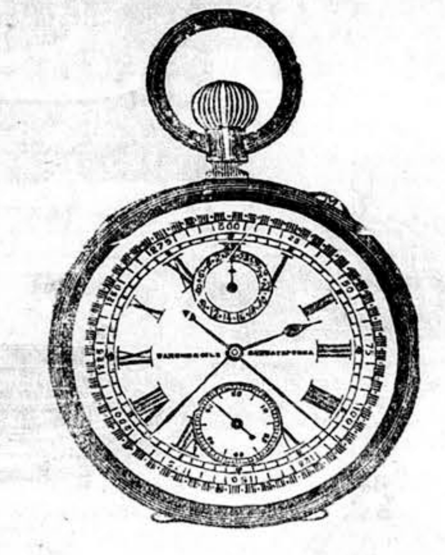
Do. do. cheaper construction	„ 120



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Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneoulsy	„ 1,20 0

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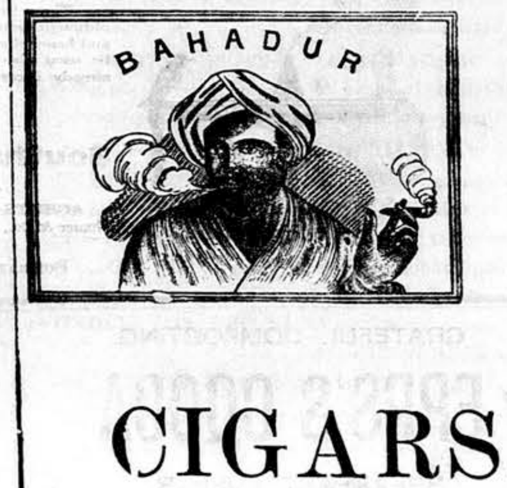

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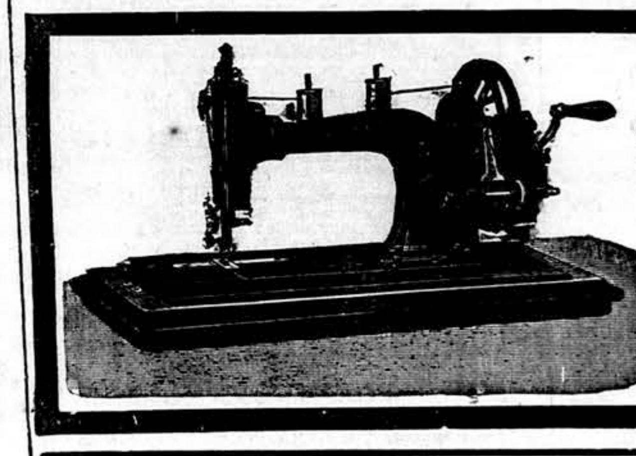

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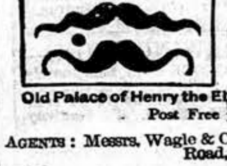
Train your Moustache in "the way it should go."



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